"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,366. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

## BREMEN'S DELAY HOLDS UP U-BOAT

### Deutschland's Agents, Alarmed at Nonarrival, Alter Plans In Fear of Disaster.

### ALLIED PLOT IS SUSPECTED

### Spies Keep Constant Watch on Subsea Trader at Baltimore as Captain Waits Word.

### RADIO REACHED HELIGOLAND

### Patrols Off Virginia Capes Flash Lights and Send Night Signals to Thwart Submarines.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, July 23.—While a hundred and one reasons, including one that insurance has not yet been negotiated for $4,000,000 in gold said to be aboard, have been given by those connected with the big submersible merchant ship Deutschland to account for her delay in starting on her return voyage to the Fatherland, the real cause for holding the undersea craft in leash so long over her expected time for departure is a secret of Paul Hilken of the Schumacher Company and his associates.

Mr. Hilken, Captain Hinsch of the interned German liner Neckar, and Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland all betray their anxiety and tension in their countenances and movements. They are worried, it is apparent, over the nonarrival of the Bremen, the Deutschland's sister commercial submarine, which, according to Germans close to these individuals, should have arrived at an American port a week ago.

The plan was to have the Bremen make a record-breaking dash into New York or Boston Harbor just a week after the Deutschland's exploit. The projectors of the German adventure figured that if the Bremen found the Allies' cordon of warships too tight off New York she could submerge and dash down the coast and into the Chesapeake Bay, as did the Deutschland.

Through German sources it is also learned that it is not the company's intention for Baltimore to get all "the glory" of the German undersea trade exploit. It would be considered of much greater importance to German-American trade and of deeper chagrin to the British blockaders could the Bremen make a sudden appearance in New York Harbor among a bunch of British and French steamships.

**Experiment a Costly One.**

Captain Koenig in a little talk in German last Friday said significantly that he would see them again in a few weeks, and intimated that he expected to make frequent trips in the Deutschland to this port. But neither the Captain nor his officers nor crew are nearly so confident as he talks. Members of the crew have told new-made German friends here that it is a terrible risk, too severe to be continued. And it may be put down for a certainty, as a German who knows expressed it, if the Bremen is lost or captured or sunk it will end the undersea German-American traffic. The experiment is too costly to be repeated. So all depends upon the coming of the Bremen, and Captain Koenig has told friends here that the Deutschland will not sail until the Bremen arrives.

It was reported here today, but Mr. Hilken would not confirm it, that there has been stored on the submarine $4,000,000 in gold, said to be part of the treasure of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecile, interned at Boston. This is said to account for Mr. Hilken's visit to Boston last week.

Definite information was lacking at the offices of the Eastern Forwarding Company today as to the reported shipment of gold, and it was intimated the clearance papers could be consulted "within a reasonable time." There may be $100,000 or $4,000,000 in bullion, or not an ounce aboard.

"It would not be policy, you know," ran the refusal, "to divulge the cargo list."

Further, it was said at the Forwarding Company's office that the Deutschland was running a "strictly commercial" business, and there was "no apparent reason for giving all the details to the public."

Part of the cargo of the Deutschland will be 3,000 bottles of Pennsylvania beer. It is not intended entirely as an importation, though some of it may survive the trip across.

Meanwhile expert stevedores under the direction of Captain Koenig and his chief mechanician, continue daily to do some little trimming of the cargo. Everything is stowed to balance the submarine to a nicety.

**Report British Subsea Craft Near.**

Baltimore shipping men and marine and naval experts say that the longer the Deutschland delays starting, the greater will be the risk, as it is believed the British have a couple of big naval submarines on the way across to aid in breaking up the bold German undersea enterprise.

It has been learned that the barricading of the Deutschland in her dock is through fear of some attempt to blow up or damage the vessel. Every time a launch containing newspaper men or curious citizens appears near the steamer Neckar or the Deutschland, guards or sailors appear on the Neckar's decks and keep a close watch. At night searchlights are constantly blinding the newspaper men on watch in their launches.

Another conference took place this afternoon on the liner Neckar, at which were Captains Koenig and Hinsch, Paul Hilken, and William Prusse, constructor of the Deutschland. They would not disclose the nature of the conference, but it apparently concerned the Bremen. A friend of Mr. Hilken said he was "very anxious" about her.

Officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company declined today to discuss the

Continued on Page 3.

### *6,000 Dublin Nationalists Protest Dividing of Ulster*

DUBLIN, July 23.—Six thousand Nationalists opposed to the partition of Ulster under the Home Rule compromise held a meeting in Phoenix Park today. This was the first public meeting permitted by the authorities since the rebellion. The proceedings were marked by good feeling, and no disorder occurred.

Resolutions were adopted pledging those present to oppose by every legitimate means the partitioning of Ulster.

## BOMB PLOT STIRS ALL CALIFORNIA

### San Francisco Offers $5,000 Reward for Capture of Preparedness Day Criminal.

### GOVERNOR TO FOLLOW SUIT

### Brother of One of the Victims Offers $1,000—Tragedy the Subject of Sermons in Whole Region.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The identity of the criminal who planted the bomb which caused the death of six persons and the serious wounding of two-score spectators of San Francisco's preparedness parade yesterday remains shrouded in mystery. The police authorities of the city and State are working as they never worked before for a clue to the perpetrators of the crime. All known anarchists are under close surveillance.

A conference of all the heads of departments of the city and State police system was held today, at which plans were formulated for the search. Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco has offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the criminal, while Governor Hiram Johnson will tomorrow set machinery in motion to obtain a large reward on the part of the State.

In nearly every pulpit of the cities about San Francisco Bay today sermons were preached on the tragedy. The preachers referred to the public dangers within our own borders, such as this form of anarchy, which call for the strictest sort of preparedness. They declared the American people were facing a new danger from within.

A man called at Police Headquarters today and reported that he saw a man place the suit case on the sidewalk and start to walk away. He said he called the attention of the owner of the suit case to the fact that it "was not a very safe place to leave it," whereupon the owner replied, "Attend to your own business; it's my suit case, and you let it alone."

M. T. Pendergast of Oakland said he saw two men leave a black suitcase at the scene of the explosion a few minutes before the disaster. He was within eight feet of the bomb. Mrs. K. C. Compton of Chicago, who was watching the parade from a hotel window across the street, said she saw a man on the roof of a nearby building intently watching the corner a few minutes before the explosion.

The police are also investigating many anonymous threats sent to newspapers and individuals.

The death list today remained at six, although Thomas H. Turnbull, former manager of the Family Club of this city, whose skull was fractured, lay at the Central Emergency Hospital with but little chance for recovery. Of the score or more who were taken to the hospital, all except Turnbull had been removed to their homes or other hospitals today.

An advertisement offering $1,000, "to be paid any way you want it, for the tip that will secure the arrest and conviction of the parties responsible for the bomb," was inserted in local papers today by Ben F. Lamborne of Alameda, brother of L. H. Lamborne, one of the dead.

Souvenir hunters today picked up, blocks from the scene of the explosion, additional bits of glass, marble, pipe, rocks and nails, which, with the bomb, formed the contents of the deadly suitcase. Scars were found today on buildings more than two blocks away, which were made by flying missiles.

Both the Grand Army of the Republic and the First California Volunteers, which were lining up a few feet from the bomb, suffered in loss of members by the explosion. Dr. George L. Palmer, one of the California Volunteers, and Adam A. Fox, a seventy-year-old Civil War veteran, died last night of their injuries.

## *TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK; CREWS SAVED*

### *Submarine Shells Danish Vessel and Three Others Are Mined.*

LONDON, July 23.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamers Llongwen and Knutsford have been sunk. The crews of both vessels were saved.

According to a Lloyd's dispatch from Tynemouth, the Danish motor ship Samsoe has been towed to that port in a waterlogged condition after having been shelled by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

The Llongwen was a vessel of 4,683 tons. She was built in 1907 and was owned in Cardiff. She was last reported as having arrived in Naples June 27 from Barry.

The Knutsford sailed from Cardiff June 7 for Marseilles, arriving there June 19. She was a vessel of 3,482 tons and was owned in Manchester.

## GERMAN PEACE PROPAGANDA

### News Agency Founded by Prince von Wedel's Committee.

LONDON, July 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A news agency called the Deutsche Nachrichten Verkehrs Gesellschaft has been founded in Berlin. Its apparent object is to supply propaganda for the new German Peace Committee under Prince Charles von Wedel."

Prince von Wedel is President of the German National Committee for Securing an Honorable Peace, recently organized, which, according to a Berlin dispatch on July 19, has drafted an address to the country calling for the support of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, and the influencing of public opinion in the direction of moderate peace aims. Previous advices from Berlin indicated a plan on the part of the committee to hold a series of meetings in various towns in Germany in pursuance of its object, at which fifty speakers, including politicians and professors of the most varied views, are to deliver addresses.

## NEUTRAL TRADERS UNITE FOR RIGHTS

### Organization Reported Formed Abroad to Seek Reprisals for Blacklist.

### LOOK TO US TO TAKE LEAD

### Firms in London Fear Boycott as Result of Losing Agents Here.

### WILL PROTECT OUR TRADE

### Washington Considering Plans to Force Lifting of the British Ban.

LONDON, July 23.—The reception in the United States of the publication of the statutory blacklist of American firms has caused considerable misgivings here in financial circles, which fear what they term extra-legal reprisals.

Some firms in the City which have been doing their American business through firms on the prohibited list and are now compelled to make other arrangements have already received hints that they may have some trouble in securing substitutes, as their former correspondents, it is said, have threatened to boycott any other American firms taking over the business.

Some weeks ago, according to reports prevalent in the City, certain neutral traders formed an international union for mutual action against various economic measures of the belligerents likely to affect their trading interests. The smaller neutral nations, which have been on the blacklist for some time, are said to have been awaiting a lead from the United States, which they considered as not inclined to become active as long as its traders suffered only from the operations of a vaguely defined "sub rosa" blacklist. With America included in the blacklist, however, it is expected in the circles affected that the international traders' organization will now develop activity, not only in seeking Governmental redress but in commercial reprisals.

Sweden, which is the only neutral thus far to adopt any official reprisals against the economic measures of the belligerents, is reported especially active in support of the league of neutral traders.

Despite its commercial size, the United States has one of the smallest groups on the blacklist. The large Asiatic list contains the names of a considerable number of Japanese firms, while other firms of allied nationalities appear on various European, South American, and North American lists.

### HINT AT RETALIATION.

**Plan to Adopt Reprisals for Blacklist Discussed in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Indications that officials are considering the advisability of taking economic retaliatory measures against Great Britain for blacklisting about eighty American firms and individuals under the Trading with the Enemy act were apparent in Administration circles here tonight. Definite conclusions and plans were said not to have developed, but it was intimated that action of that kind might be determined upon after the State Department learned more of the plans of the British Government.

In the event of economic reprisals being decided upon, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce, it was said, probably would develop means of effecting them.

Sweden retaliated when Great Britain blacklisted Swedish business houses and individuals by refusing to permit shipments for Russia to pass through her territory, according to information received by the State Department. The action is understood to have resulted in a modification by the British Government of the blacklisting measures.

It was announced tonight that the United States would take positive steps of some sort to prevent injury to American firms through operation of the act. The official making this statement added, however, that he believed Great Britain would modify her stand without the necessity of resorting to retaliation.

Officials said they had not heard of the Protective Union of commercial interests in neutral countries described in reports from abroad. They expressed deep interest, however, suggesting that such a union might wield an enormous influence toward securing modification of the blacklist order.

### ACCUSE TRADE RIVALS.

**Some Firms Here Hint They're on Blacklist by Mistake.**

The fight to secure United States Government aid in the matter of the British trade blockade by firms which have come under the ban will begin in earnest the early part of this week, when a committee of representatives of the blacklisted firms and individuals will hold a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of German-American Commerce at 11 Broadway. At this meeting, it was reported yesterday, a memorandum will be drawn up and sent to the State Department at Washington, which may request that agents of the Department of Justice be assigned to work on the case.

Many of the members of the firms which Great Britain has placed on the blacklist feel that, even if England were actuated only by the most patriotic reasons, their inclusion in the general order is entirely unfair. They also think that they may face ruin through no real fault of their own.

What these men wish to know and what they believe the Department of Justice is in a position to find out is whether or not there have been any local causes which have produced the effect of getting them blacklisted. While no one will say it openly, some of the firms which have been blacklisted feel that perhaps they have been misrepresented by interested parties in this country, and they are prepared to go to any lengths to find out if this is so.

A certain prominent lawyer of 2 Wall Street, who has been in Washington for

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## *Great Britain Answers Mail Complaints; Denies Cases Cited Support Our Charges*

LONDON, Monday, July 24.—The Foreign Office has published the text of the note handed to the American Ambassador replying to certain American complaints against the British censorship of mails. The reply is confined to the few specific allegations made in the recent American note. It is stated that the formal answer to the general arguments advanced by the Washington Government is still under consideration by the allied Governments, and will receive reply in due course.

The two principal cases referred to in the present memorandum are those of the Macniff Horticultural Company of New York and the Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburgh. The Macniff Company complained of the loss of perishable goods owing to the detention by the censor of shipping documents relating thereto.

The British Government states that so soon as the matter was brought to its attention it arranged to have a special mailbag for shipping papers, which would be immediately censored, so that no delay would occur.

In the case of the cable company it is stated that "the Government of the United States appeared to insinuate" that the delay in the mail of the cable company was directly connected with the fact "that a British competitor had obtained a contract for which that company had been tendering."

"His Majesty's Government," the note continues, "is astonished that such an insinuation should be made, especially as the complaint from the cable company appears not to have been adequately examined."

The memorandum goes on to show in considerable details that tenders for the contracts referred to must have passed between the United States and Norway on a date prior to that upon which the censorship of Scandinavian mails began.

After detailing other cases, the note continues:

"The specific complaints do not support the general charge against the efficiency of the British censorship. * * * His Majesty's Government will always be ready to explain in detail the working of the censorship, as there is nothing regarding it which they wish to conceal. Many complaints, when examined, proved to arise from badly directed letters, the irregular sailing of neutral mail boats, and other causes entirely outside the control of his Majesty's Government, and are often due to the action of enemies."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Great Britain's memorandum regarding mail seizures was received at the State Department today and will be delivered to Acting Secretary Polk tomorrow.

Officials of the department had not read it tonight, but it was understood to deal only with specific complaints, avoiding discussion of the principles at issue between the two Governments. It has been indicated that nothing short of a readjustment of the censorship of neutral mails on the principles for which the United States has contended would be accepted as satisfactory.

The note, about 1,400 words long, was transmitted by Ambassador Page at London, and had been submitted to Paris for approval of the French Government.

## CITY PENSION ASSETS $202,775,568 SHORT

### Actuarial Report to the Mayor Shows All of the Eight Funds Facing Early Bankruptcy.

### ALL MUST BE REORGANIZED

### No Money to Retire Teachers—Public Pays Bill—Little Given by Beneficiaries.

The funds supposed to provide pensions for 79,906 city employes are bankrupt, the deficit expressed in present values being $202,775,568, according to the final actuarial report on all pension funds of the city made public yesterday by ex-Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who is Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Mayor's Commission on Pensions.

The teachers' pension fund is unable to pay teachers who have already retired. The Health Department Fund will soon be in the same condition. The seven other funds which provide for pensions for the police, firemen, Grady Fund clerks, Grady Fund laborers, Grady Fund mechanics, street cleaners and Supreme Court employes need reorganization.

In transmitting the report, which contains 422 printed pages prepared after long study by an actuarial staff under the direction of George B. Buck, Mr. Bruere writes to the Mayor:

The present liability of the existing pension funds, on the basis of existing laws and past experience, for present and prospective pensions aggregates the stupendous total of $215,520,413. Against this charge there are funds in hand aggregating $3,849,653 and prospective receipts from the contribution of employes where such contributions are required of $8,895,192, leaving a deficit of $202,775,568 to be met by the city in the way of indirect contribution and out of appropriation from tax levy funds.

**Has Reorganization Plan.**

Mr. Bruere announced that the commission will later lay before the city and the employes a plan covering all city pensions. Conferences will be held at which all employes will be requested to present views and facts. Anticipating accusations against the commission, Mr. Bruere said:

The commission fully realized the condition of the pension funds in this city, and it appreciated that the employes might take an antagonistic attitude to the commission in anything it attempted to do by way of reorganizing existing funds.

Many feel that the commission wishes to take away from them rights which now exist, although, as a matter of fact, the rights in all the funds but two are simply hollow promises made upon pension provisions of the law, as there is no actual cash on hand to back up these promises.

So far as the Pension Commission is concerned it does not anticipate the proposal of any pension provisions or reductions in pensions which will militate against the actual rights of any of the city employes. It does, however, hope to get all the funds upon a basis where the employes will know at the time they enter the service exactly what they will receive if they stay long enough to meet the requirements for pensions, and the city will know and will put aside during the time the employe works for the city the amount necessary to pay the city's part of the pension, whatever that may be determined to be.

The report shows that past pensions for city employes have cost about $57,000,000, of which the city has contributed more than $49,500,000. Present pensions for city employes cost more than $5,000,000 a year, of which the city contributes more than $4,450,000. The total salaries of the 79,906 persons now supposedly covered by pensions are $90,206,430 a year.

**No Attempt to Place Blame.**

The report does not attempt to fix the blame for conditions under which the pension funds have incurred their huge liabilities, and Mr. Bruere says the report is singular in that it does not contain a line of criticism of any city official or employe. Of the work of Mr. Buck and his staff Mr. Bruere says:

It is the most exhaustive study ever made of the pension problem and will be of inestimable value in all future pension discussions.

Some of the striking facts presented by the report follow:

The mortality rates show that women live longer than men, and hence for equal benefits they should be charged higher retirement rates, if employes are to bear part of the pension cost, as the commission advocates.

The number of firemen killed in the

Continued on Page 4.

## CHARITIES QUARREL IS REOPENED AGAIN

### Committee of One Hundred Citizens Justify Mayor in Their Reply to Catholics.

### LAYMEN IN QUICK RETORT

### No Occasion to Praise Mitchel, They Say, and Defend Criticisms by Priests.

The Committee of One Hundred Citizens which has supported Mayor Mitchel in the charities controversy yesterday sent a reply to the committee of Catholic laymen who asked the committee to keep the charities quarrel from appearing to be a fight between the Catholic Church and the city. The reply expressed great satisfaction in its belief that the Catholic laymen did not wish to criticise the Mayor, and after referring to the attacks of Father William B. Farrell and Mgr. Dunn and others upon the Mayor said:

"We gladly accept your letter as sufficient evidence that these gentlemen have been acting in their personal capacity and not as representatives of the Catholic Church."

In answer to the committee's reply William D. Guthrie, for the Catholic laymen, issued a statement last night in which he said that no occasion had been given the Committee of One Hundred Citizens to laud the Mayor, and proceeded to defend the right of Catholic priests as representatives of the church to criticise the Mayor or any one else who impugned their motives.

**The Committee's Reply.**

The Committee of One Hundred Citizens in its reply to the Catholic laymen said:

"We are particularly gratified at your assertion that the Catholic Church and its representatives do not stand in the attitude of attempting to interfere with the city authorities in the performance of this duty.

"The formation of our committee was brought about primarily because we believe that the Mayor's policy with respect to the city's dependent wards was dictated solely by a sense of what a conscientious discharge of his duties required, and as good citizens we resented the attacks upon him and his motives.

"In the letter of June 6 to the Mayor, we deplored the attempt of a certain group of persons interested in some of the institutions referred to to force the appearance of an issue on this subject between the Catholic Church as a whole and the civil government of the city. We were moved to write to the Mayor as we did, and to organize the Committee of One Hundred Citizens in his support, partly because the Rev. William B. Farrell and certain other Catholic priests and other individuals, who were active in attacking the Mayor and other city authorities, seemed to assume to speak on behalf of the Catholic Church—an assumption to which support was afterward given by the letter of the Rev. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Diocese of New York, dated June 21, 1916, addressed by him to us, thus giving the appearance of an issue between the Catholic Church as a whole and the civil government of the city.

"We gladly accept your letter as sufficient evidence that these gentlemen have been acting in their personal capacity, and not as representatives of the Catholic Church, and we are gratified at the expression of your agreement with our view of the city's power of inspection and control of all private institutions in receipt of public funds.

**"City Officials Satisfied."**

"We are also informed by the city authorities that these institutions have now conformed with their requirements respecting the keeping of books and accounts, and, therefore, any examination into that subject by us would seem unnecessary."

The letter was signed by Cleveland H. Dodge, George W. Wickersham, and George F. Canfield, for the committee. It was addressed to the following Catholic laymen who signed the letter to the committee: Adrian Iselin, William D. Guthrie, Percy J. King, Louis H. Amy, James Byrne, Frederic R. Coudert, John D. Crimmins, Francis Burrall Hoffman, Alfonso de Navarro, Morgan J. O'Brien, Albert B. Boardman, John G. Agar, Conde B. Pallen, James Parrish Lee, John Quinn, Ernest Iselin, J. Lynch Prendergast, Ellery O. Anderson, Joseph

Continued on Page 4.

# BRITISH STRIKE ANOTHER HARD BLOW ALONG WHOLE OF THEIR SOMME FRONT; FIGHT INTO POZIERES AND GUILLEMONT

## *Pope Eager to Convince the World at Large of His "Absolute Impartiality" in the War*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 23.—The present Pope, after experiences with several interviewers at the beginning of his Pontificate, officially announced that he would not grant any others. Therefore the following statement cannot be called an interview with the Pontiff or a statement emanating directly from him, lest it be denied, although it comes textually from a high source at the Vatican:

"The Holy See is most desirous that the world at large, belligerents as well as neutrals, particularly in America, be convinced of its absolute impartiality in the present conflict."

A high prelate insisted on the word "impartiality," which, he explained, "must not be confused with neutrality."

"Impartiality is, both in meaning and results, superior to neutrality, as the latter is passive, while the former comprises constant manifestations of the most ardent affection by the Pontiff toward all his children, indiscriminately, but in a most impartial manner," the prelate said. "For this reason many cases of violence and cruelty denounced to the Pontiff could not be examined or judged, as, although condemning in general all injustice wherever and by whomever committed, the Pope cannot epter into the merits of various controversies, since they lack impartial and direct elements necessary for judgment. Acting otherwise, he might be deceived by information which, even if given in good faith, was not impartial. Thus he might violate his chosen attitude, lessening that supreme moral authority which must be kept intact so that it might be employed to reach the ultimate end of leading toward reconciliation of the peoples of the earth.

"For such reasons the Pontiff has supported every initiative in this sense, having no personal interest, but aiming at success of those supreme immutable principles of humanity and justice which form the base of Christianity."

## GERMAN RIGA LINE PIERCED 5 MILES

### Austria's Shattered Bukowina Army Thrown Back Into Jablonitza Pass.

### LIPA-STYR DEFEAT GROWS

### Teuton Losses There Put at 50,000—Russians About to Enter Northeast Galicia.

LONDON, July 23.—From the eastern frontier come further reports of continued Russian successes. General Kuropatkin has cut Field Marshal von Hindenburg's line at several points and, according to an unofficial report, has penetrated a distance of five miles.

Russian official reports of the operations in this sector (Riga) are exceedingly reticent, but von Hindenburg's line was considered the strongest on the whole eastern front, and that the Russians were able to break it is regarded here as most significant.

At the other extremity of the long line the Austrians officially admit their withdrawal toward the main ridge of the Carpathians, which is to say that General Pflanzer's shattered forces have been thrown back into the Jablonitza Pass, and the Russians are within four miles of the Hungarian frontier, moving toward Maramaros Sziget.

Except in the Dniester region heavy fighting is proceeding along the whole front. There is no further official news of General Sakharoff's operations on the Lipa and Styr, but, according to unofficial acounts, he is on the point of entering Northeast Galicia, General Boehm-Ermolli and General Bothmer being outflanked both north and south. General Sakharoff's forces are supposed to be working in the direction of Brody and Sokal.

The recent losses of the Teutons in these operations are computed as at least 50,000 men out of three corps, (120,000.)

**German Attack on Stokhod Fails.**

PETROGRAD, July 23.—Teutonic troops in Volhynia tried last night to break the Russian line along the River Stokhod near Bereznica, 25 miles northeast of Kovel, but failed and were compelled to retire, the War Office announced today. German attempts to recapture a lost position northeast of Smorgon also were futile. The statement follows:

In the Riga positions there has been an intense artillery duel.

Northeast of Smorgon (50 miles east of Vilna) in the vicinity of the village of Martyschi the Germans tried to advance with the object of regaining the positions we took from them yesterday, but under the fire of our batteries they were compelled to retire. All further efforts of the enemy to develop counterattacks failed under our rifle and artillery fire.

On the Stokhod, in the district of Zaenej-Bereznica, the enemy attacked at 9 o'clock in the evening, but was compelled to retire.

In the district of Vorokhty-Tatarow, on the road from Delatyn to Maramaros-Sziget we have captured five officers, including a battalion commander; 483 men, three cannon, and four machine guns.

In the Carpathians there are rains and snow.

Note—During July 20 and 21 we took prisoners 370 officers (one General and one Colonel), 13,700 men, and ten guns. The total number of prisoners, including those given in the official communiqué yesterday morning, amounts to 27,000 men. The total number of guns taken is 40.

**Vienna Admits Carpathian Defeat.**

VIENNA, July 23, (via London).—Under the menace of a heavy Russian assault, the Austrians in the Carpathian region of Southern Bukowina, southeast of Tatarow, have withdrawn toward the

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## SAPPER, UNAIDED, BLOWS UP OUTPOST

### Thrilling Exploit of Lone Hero Before Peronne Typical of French "Nibbling."

### CROSSES MARSH AT NIGHT

### Drags Explosives Through Mud, Water, and Wires, Dodging Mines and Sentinels.

By GEORGES LE HIR,
Special Correspondent of the New York Times.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY BEFORE PERONNE, July 21, Evening.—The eyes of our soldiers are turned to Peronne as to the symbol of victory. They know it to be one of the strongest bastions of the enemy's defense, and that when it falls the day of deliverance for the ravished provinces will be dawning.

Though we are right before its gates no one belittles the greatness of the efforts required or the length of time that must elapse before we can call it ours. For around the city in a triangle the Germans have literally armored the earth with defenses. Guns are everywhere, while underground wind labyrinths of trenches walled and casemated with an unsparing profusion of cement and steel. No infantry could attempt such fortifications, but all know our artillery is equal to the task. It has already reduced to ruins works no less redoubtable.

Meanwhile, though no big fighting takes place, activity is ceaseless. Everywhere the continuous "nibbling" that permits us to tighten our grip on the enemy goes on. Greater than heroism of the soldiers in assault is the courage of the little groups or sometimes solitary scouts that are engaged in the business of preparation. Let me describe one such action of many that occurred last night during a period termed by the official communiqué "calm on both sides of the Somme":

Sapper Louis V—— was charged with the mission of getting to a point across the Somme marshes where the Germans had built out over the marsh itself a kind of bridge platform bearing quick-firers and outpost guards. His job was to blow up the whole affair with dynamite. Naturally he was a picked man, for it is no easy thing to drag not only one's self but a heavy charge of explosives through mud, rushing water, and barbed wire, over ground where mines are known to be laid and hideous mantraps hidden, with sentinels ever watching for just such an enterprise, and searchlights continually piercing the darkness with the sudden brightness of sheet lightning.

Neither the officer in giving his instructions nor V—— himself spoke of his return. To get there would be wonderful, but to return after the alarm had been given, that was not to be thought of. So before leaving the trench V—— embraced his comrades and divided among them his possessions. Then he greased his body, donned a rubber suit, and, with a brief handwave, crawled forward through the wire entanglements.

Though incessant, the searchlight rays are also intermittent, and the sapper advances during the intervals, crouching rigid when the light is returning. The sentinels may see him, but there are many other forms as motionless as he, and they know better than to give an alarm by firing upon the dead. Now he is half stifled in a whirlpool of mud raised by a stray shell. Now he must retire a precious thirty feet because the cord with which he is dragging the explosive has become twisted around a floating mass of carrion. After two

Continued on Page 2.

## LAUNCH MIDNIGHT ATTACK

### Australians Rush Into Pozieres; Seize Bapaume Road.

### RIGHT REACHES GUILLEMONT

### Positions There and in Northern Edge of Longueval Change Hands Several Times.

### DESPERATE FIGHT GOING ON

### Haig's Quick Resumption of Offensive Leads London to Look for Big Developments.

LONDON, July 23.—The fourth week of the Somme battle begins well for the Allies and is expected to be fruitful of important developments.

Before Saturday midnight the British began a new attack on the whole line from Pozières to Guillemont, and the fact that General Haig has been able to resume the offensive so soon after the unsuccessful German counterattacks of last week, in which very strong German forces were brought forward, is regarded as a good augury.

The fighting has been of the fiercest character, the Germans working with their utmost strength to prevent the British from advancing to their third line positions. But when the last reports left headquarters in France the Australians had firmly established themselves in Pozières and are reported to have placed themselves astride the road in the direction of Bapaume, while at Guillemont and Longueval fortunes fluctuated, both places changing hands several times. Late tonight fighting was proceeding with the utmost violence.

The German counterattacks recently delivered against the French front have proved equally unsuccessful, and the Allies are now fighting slowly in the direction of Combles, which is only two miles distant from Guillemont.

According to a reliable estimate, the British and French together have captured since July 1 more than 26,000 prisoners, 140 guns, and hundreds of machine guns.

**The Australians' Day.**

An account of the operations received from The Associated Press correspondent at British Headquarters says:

"To the Australians is the glory of today's action, which takes the British offensive to the end of its third week and what might be called the third phase. Not once in the three weeks have the guns been silent. All the while the fighting has continued until the spectator has become numbed with this superhuman struggle.

"Mud-covered men return from the trenches and rested battalions go in. Prisoners taken in each fresh attack express the same wonder at the persistent hammering of the British. It has become twenty-four hours a day, the army fighting night as well as day.

"The attack of July 1, initiating the offensive, began at 7:30 in the morning; that of July 14 began at 3 o'clock in the morning; that of today began about 1 o'clock in the morning. While resisting many counterattacks through the week in Delville Wood, which has become a shambles, the British have been creeping forward. More little round spots of new advanced posts and penciled lines of saps and trenches were extended as the human moles dug their way forward. More German artillery and more troops have been massed to meet the increasing numbers of the British, while the British guns kept moving nearer and practicing shots at targets for future concentrations of fire.

**Quickly Enter Pozieres.**

"Today the Australians had their first big test in France. The free-limbed sons of the Southern Cross, charging from their trenches on their venture in the darkness against the new German trenches around Pozières, did not have much to do at the first German trench, or at least they did it quickly. Then out of the confusion of the night illumination of shell flashes, which is the hardest test for a military organization, came the news, when there was little news from other points of attack, that the Australians were past their objective, and then on the main street of Pozières, which is the main road to Bapaume, and hugging close the Germans on the other side of the street, so that the German artillery could not fire on them.

"People had said that either the Australians would get there or be killed, and the surprising thing, the wounded say, is how few were killed.

"'Birdie had his plans made, all right,' say the Australians. 'He always knows what he is doing.'

"'Birdie' is the nickname of Lieut. Gen. Birdwood, their commander, whom they would follow through any hot place. His fellowship with them conceals a steel disciplne.

"The Australians met the 114th German Division, which had been rushed from Ypres, and prisoners taken, including 100 in a body, say frankly that the Australians came on too quickly for them.

"At other points over the four-mile front the British attacked at the same hour, at some points for diversion and at some points in earnest. The hottest

fighting was in that terrible region, the Delville Woods, the Trones Woods, and Guillemont village. In Guillemont the old second line trenches had been strengthened and supported with infantry and artillery reinforcements as the vital point of the present German defenses. The British rushed the village front from the Trones Wood and the flank. The battalion on the flank got in, but the attackers on the front were repulsed and the successful battalion was forced back, but it gained a footing which it still holds.

"More important than ever to either side are those points of high ground on the front of the British pressure. Both straining combatants strive for the position, saying, 'I must have that.'

"All last week The Associated Press correspondent kept his eye on some black stick-like points resembling broken telegraph poles, which were once shade trees in the village of Pozières. Villages like La Boiselle have become so unrecognizable from shell fire that one does not know where the village begins or ends, but the sticks of trees are whittled and whittled by the shellbursts until a direct hit at the base levels them.

"Pozières was under the same British shell fire as the other villages suffered before the Germans were forced out. Not a human being was seen in the neighborhood, except near a communication trench, in front of which a few British were making a shell crater into a field fortress. Across the way the Germans were engaged in the same business, both having sneaked out of their positions in the night. The British yelled satirical thanks to the Germans for timbers which were being put into British trenches.

"By the location of the shellbursts in the morning it could be seen how far the British had wormed their way up over night.

**British in Good Spirits.**

"Through all the army there is a sense of exaltation which seems to allow no one to become tired—exaltation over the army's first offensive. The death of comrades, officer or private, is accepted as something inevitable, and there is a strange absence on the part of the British of any grimness. They go at it as part of the day's work.

"One of the humors of the week to the army is the German gas shells. At first such numbers of them were astounding, especially those which do not explode but emit a volume of gas. One British soldier called out:

"'If you expect to kill us with them, you will have to come over and hold them up to our noses.'

"Another called to the Germans:

"'They aren't as sweet as Eau de Cologne, but we like them better than your shrapnel and high explosives.'

"The British officers are worried lest the British public, hearing of the large volume of gas shells, will insist that the British begin the use of a weapon which seems wholly disbelieved in by the British Army experts.

"'Pozières will be a hard nut to crack,' everybody had been saying in the last few days, as he looked at the sticks of trees and the ruins of the knoll above Ovillers. That task was given to the Australians this morning.

"Smooth shaven, clean cut of feature—there is no mistaking the Australian at the front. He wears about his hat while all the rest of the British wear caps. A rising sun is his badge. His ways are democratic; his pay is the highest of any soldier in Europe, which he spends freely. They are open air men, with plenty of initiative.

"Some say that the discipline of the Australians is poor. Asked if he did not know it was the duty of a soldier to salute a superior officer, an Australian replied:

"'I am a fighter, not a soldier, Sir, and absentminded.'

"There are many like stories. The men had much to learn of military formality. Some of the military critics said the Australians were all right for Gallipoli, but not for this kind of work against the Germans.

The British official statement issued at 2:25 P. M. says:

The battle has been resumed today all along the German front from Pozières to Guillemont and reached a stage of intense violence.

In the neighborhood of Pozières territorial and Australian troops, attacking from the southwest and southeast respectively, carried the German outerworks by assault shortly after midnight. Violent fighting is now taking place in the village, where the Germans are offering a desperate resistance with large numbers of machine guns.

On other parts of the battle front the fighting is equally intense, and here no definite progress is yet reported. At one time this morning we had recaptured the whole of Longueval, but the enemy once more regained the northern end of the village. Similarly the outskirts of Guillemont already have twice changed hands.

In a statement issued at 8 o'clock tonight the War Office announced further progress of the British in the neighborhood of Pozières, with the capture of a number of trenches. In the rest of the front, from Pozières to Guillemont, a continuance of the battle, with fighting of intense violence, is reported.

**French Stop Counterattack.**

The new French lines south of Soyecourt, on the Somme front, have held against a German counterattack, the French War Office announced this afternoon. The German attempt, made last night, broke down under the French fire. The artillery battle along this front continues.

An artillery bombardment and some hand grenade fighting are reported on the west bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector. A German attack on trenches at Esparges was repulsed.

The statement follows:

Artillery fighting continued on the Somme front.

South of Soyecourt a night attack against our new positions failed under our fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was an artillery bombardment in the Fleury sector and hand grenade fighting at the approaches to Chapelle Sainte Fine.

As Esparges German attempts against our trenches were repulsed by machine gun fire.

On the rest of the front the night was calm.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

Except for a rather spirited cannonade north of the Somme there is no event of importance to report on the whole front.

The Belgian communication of today only says: "The day was calm." The communication dated July 22 is as follows:

The night and day were relatively calm except in the region of Dixmude, where we silenced German guns which had displayed considerable activity. The Belgian artillery carried out with marked success destructive fires against the enemy organizations at Het Sas.

**British Losses Heavy, Says Berlin.**

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—Heavy attacks by the British along the Somme front in Northern France, on the line running from Thiepval to Guillemont, have been fruitless despite disregard for losses among the large number of men employed, the War Office announced today.

South of Guillemont the German fire checked attempted British attacks, while south of the Somme isolated assaults by the French failed of result.

South of Damloup, in the Verdun region, a gain of ground for the Germans is reported.

The official statement regarding operations on the Western front follows:

Between the sea and the Ancre artillery battles occurred in some sectors. In the region of Richebourg a strong enemy reconnoitring party was repulsed.

Between the Ancre and the Somme, after increased artillery activity during the entire day, infantry attacks developed during the evening and the night on the front from Thiepval to Guillemont. The British attacks on this front were futile despite disregard of losses or the number of men engaged.

Near and west of Pozières and Foureaux Wood and on the western end of Longueval stubborn hand-to-hand fighting developed.

Between Guillemont and the Somme, enemy attempts to attack were stifled in the trenches by our curtain of fire.

South of the Somme, temporarily very heavy fires which we reciprocated, was followed only by isolated attacks by the French, which failed. More than 100 prisoners were captured, these including some officers.

In the Meuse region (Verdun) artillery engagements of great intensity occurred. On the east bank of the river, in the district of Fleury, enemy hand grenaders were repulsed, as were enemy reconnoissances in a wooded mountain north of Fort Tavannes. South of Damloup, we gained ground in the direction of Dicourt Farm, capturing prisoners and booty.

**Germans Confident in West.**

The Anglo-French attacks along the Somme front on the 19th and 20th were unusually stubborn and were repeated ten-fold at many points on the front of twenty-five miles. The impression made on the German side was that the enemy's troops were at the utmost exertion in a determination to break through at whatever cost. The British threw mounted cavalry against the Germans at Foureaux forest. This episode recalls the tactics of General Joffre in launching cavalry against the Germans in the September offensive campaign. The ground gained by the British amounts to about three square kilometers. The French also occupied a small grove on the extreme southern sector of the battle.

Correspondents at the front, reflecting the views of army officers, pronounced the conviction that Germany's enemy would never succeed in breaching her lines. Although it is generally expected that the offensive will be continued, German military authorities view the situation with confidence. Officers just arrived in Berlin from the Somme front report feeling excellent among the German troops, declaring that all are resolved to fight to the utmost and are ready for any sacrifices.

## TELLS TRAGIC STORY OF GERMANS' FATE

### *Wounded Bavarian Relates How Officer Went Mad and Killed His Own Men.*

PARIS, July 23.—The destruction of a German fortified work on the Somme front was marked by a tragic episode, says La Liberté. The order was given to destroy the fort at whatever cost. In less than six hours more than 2,500 great shells were fired at it, and the defenses gave way one by one in a cloud of dust and smoke. The infantry then went forward and the German positions were conquered.

French artillery officers, examining the ruins, discovered amid a mass of débris a Bavarian officer with his chest crushed and at the point of death. At the sight of the French officers the Bavarian seemed to collect himself, then began to speak softly, the Frenchmen kneeling about him.

The story told by the Bavarian and later recounted by an artillery officer was to the affect that thirty-two men had occupied the work. After the bombardment had continued for a time half of the men were victims of an awful death. Two were decapitated and of three others, near whom a shell exploded, not a vestige remained. The survivors crouched at the bottom of the subterranean shelters and awaited their fate.

Another terrific explosion occurred, the men being thrown together in a confused heap. Almost immediately flames shot up from the underground cavern. There was a moment of indescribable terror, for now fire was ravaging the work. The Lieutenant in command went mad and shouted wildly at imaginary enemies. Then in the sinister glare of the flames the officer set furiously upon his men, killing one after another, and was himself burned to death.

The Bavarian determined not to die by the hand of his chief and sealed the ruins, clinging to a slope of the work, only to be buried under a block of stone. He died soon after the French officers found him, in the hospital to which they carried him.

## FRENCH DROP SHELLS ON GERMAN POSITIONS

### *Muelheim Again Bombarded by Airmen—Big Gun Retaliates Against Belfort.*

PARIS, July 23.—The official statement tonight tells of several strong attacks by French airmen on enemy positions. The statement says:

In the day of July 21 our aeroplanes bombarded the station at Vigneulles, and in the night of July 21-22 the station at Thionville, where three great fires broke out; the station at Arnaville, and those at Laon and St. Erme. On the night of July 22-23 the station and military establishments at Thionville were again bombarded. One hundred and fifteen shells were dropped in the course of these expeditions.

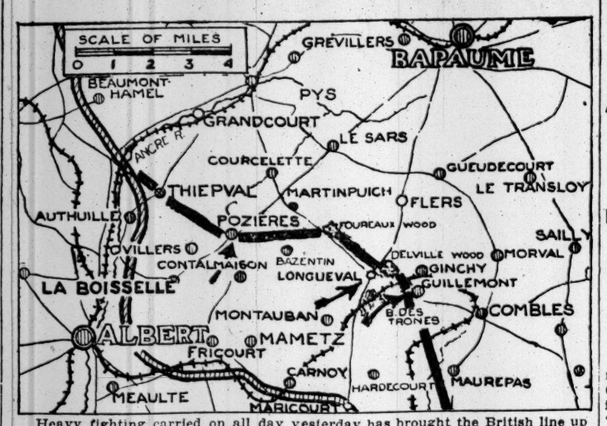
On the morning of July 22 a group of twelve French aeroplanes bombarded the military establishments in the town of Millheim, on the right bank of the Rhine. A number of projectiles were dropped on the station and barracks, most of which are reported to have reached their mark.

On the return of the expedition our aeroplanes engaged in battle with an enemy squadron. Four of the German machines were brought down and crashed to the earth. Two of ours were obliged to make a landing in the enemy lines.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—Today's official statement contains the following:

A French air squadron bombarded Millheim, in Baden, and villages near by. Two enemy aeroplanes were shot down in an air combat. We replied to the attack by bombarding the town of Belfort.

## The Renewed British Offensive




Heavy fighting carried on all day yesterday has brought the British line up through Pozières on the west and into the outskirts of Guillemont on the east. At Longueval the British are still struggling to drive the Germans from the upper end of the village. Three arrows show the direction of the British thrusts.

## *The War Situation*

**BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.**

The situation of the Russians south of the Stokhod line has, with later reports, cleared up almost completely. We can now see just what has been done, and just where the Russians are. Just to the north of Berestsch, the heights in front of which the Russians reported taking on Friday, the Styr River makes a big bend to the eastward near the town of Werben. The crossings of the river at this point were still in Austrian hands, the Austrian lines running within this bend, where, holding the crossings, their position was a strong one. The Russian advance beyond the Lipa, reported on Friday, by which the crossings of the Styr north of Werben were taken, and the Russian line pushed south to the heights to the north of Berestsch, practically surrounded the bend in the Styr, so that no line of retreat was left open to the Austrians who occupied it. As the Russian pressure on the circle increased, and their lines were drawn in, the Austrians occupying the salient had nothing left to do but surrender. It was in this corner that most of the 13,000 prisoners reported taken by the Russians were captured.

As we suggested in Saturday's review of the operations in this section, the heights in front of Berestsch were not sufficiently strong position from which to hold back the Russian attack. After the line of the Lipa fell, it was only a question of a day or two before the new lines would have to be given up also.

One must realize in forming an estimate of the situation on this particular section of the front, the value to an army operating there of the mental attitude of the troops engaged. The Russian troops who are among the best fighters in Europe if capably led, have for weeks seen nothing but victory as their portion. Although suffering great losses they have seen one position after another fall to them, and know that they are going ahead. Not only that but they have seen Austrian and German prisoners passing through their lines to the rear. This knowledge naturally cannot but create in their ranks an élan which enables their officers to drive them anywhere. They naturally feel that no position can resist them if they only fight hard enough, and they require but little driving to accomplish what is demanded of them. The situation is entirely reversed in the case of the Austrians who have known nothing but retreat for weeks, and who know that by this time, no matter how many of their enemies they may put out of action, the result is to be the same—another retreat. Therefore when we see on the map a new position taken up which possesses none of the elements of great natural strength as those from which Russia has driven them, it is easy to see that the chances are very strong that the Austrians will be driven out and forced to take a new line some distance back.

We know now that the line of the Lipa has completely gone. For practically its entire course from Berestsch to Podhaitsi, about Kirkow, where it has its source, the Russians control its banks. In some places they have left it ten miles in their rear. Behind the Austrian lines there is nothing north of the upper Bug, it is upon this line, then, that the Austrians can still fall back. It may take some little time before the retreat is made, but the Russians have shown such tremendous driving power that there is no doubt that it must come. Brody is in danger of being enveloped, the Russians are only a few miles from Stojanof. Podhaitsi, on the line of the incursion of the Russians into Northeastern Galicia, and when these two places fall the incursion will be converted into an invasion. Apparently the Russians have the situation in full control and the Austrians are retreating; stubbornly, it is true, and resisting with more or less effort each advance; but the advance continues steadily in spite of all opposition.

In the south—that is, in the section south of the Dniester River—the Russians are also again on the move. A great deal only as the approaches to the pass through the Carpathians at Jablonitza has been in progress for several days, and the War Office in Vienna announces that the Austrians have had to retreat to the crests of the mountains. This means that all the approaches have fallen to the Russians, and that the scene of the fighting has been transferred to the pass itself. If the Russians can force open this gate to Hungary an entirely new vista is opened up to their southern army. The various moves the Russian commander can make have been pointed out. Which one he will make is impossible to predict. Seeing the possibility of breaking the line of the Stripa and forcing a long retreat through Galicia, it may prove expedient to block the exits from Hungary into Galicia at the passes and turn all efforts into flanking the Stripa line and starting the retreat.

The general situation in the Caucasus Mountains is one of constantly increasing interest, even though it may be a long time before it has any effect on the European war theatres. Russia's advances here have been even more remarkable than on the European front. Apparently the Turks are in complete retreat, for the rate of the Russian advance is almost as great as if the various columns were marching through the country unopposed.

There are no railroads entering into the strategy of this field, but there are roads upon which the entire theory of the operations is based. These roads are very few, as means of transportation in this mountain maze are extremely meagre. The immediate Russian objective, as was noted the other day, is the fortified post of Erzingan. The only good road leading into this town enters from the north, the other terminus being Trebizond. This entire road from a point thirty miles north of Erzingan to the sea is in Russian hands. Before the week is out, if the present rate of progress is maintained, Erzingan will follow in the wake of Erzerum and Trebizond and fall into Russian hands.

The capture of such points means more in this country than it would mean in any other theatre of operations. All of the large road towns in front of the Russian line of advance are important Turkish bases by means of which their armies in the field are maintained. When one of them falls an entire district, usually of large area, is affected and often a long retreat is made necessary. The principal of these points in the present zone of fighting are Erzingan, Erzingan, Kharput, and Diarbekr. The first of these is already in Russian hands, and as a result the whole of the Black Sea region was affected and the Russians were enabled to bring about their present invasion. When this campaign has reached the point where it can make itself felt, and this will be when the line from the Gulf of Alexandretta to the Black Sea is reached, its importance will prove to be as great as that of the present operations of the Russians in Europe.

On the western front the British are still hammering away at the German lines, and in spite of the German resistance are steadily creeping toward their objective. Yesterday, driving forward from the direction of Bazentin and of Ovillers, they began operations against the village of Pozières. Half of the village is now in their hands, the Germans still clinging desperately to the other half. The tactical importance of Pozières is evident from the map. It must be realized that the Germans have turned every village on the British and French front into a strongly fortified posts. The cellars of all the houses, the ruins, every other feature that offers cover, have been strongly posted with machine guns, so that even after such a point is surrounded its defenders are still capable of fighting on.

The British want the towns of Martinpuich and Flers in their front, because of the big stretch of the Albert-Bapaume road which would come under their control as a result of their occupation. Pozières stands in their way. Until Pozières is occupied both other towns, and particularly Martinpuich, cannot be taken. The troops who attempted it would at once be subjected to a flanking fire as they advanced which would be almost annihilating. If they can take Pozières the way is more or less opened to an advance further east.

All this fighting is, however, as yet purely local in character and effect. It is only as the small villages have local tactical or strategical importance that they are interesting.

## SWEDEN RESTLESS UNDER BLOCKADE

### All Scandinavia, Put on Rations by British, Looks to America for Relief.

### BLACKLIST SYSTEM DRASTIC

### Merchants Under Espionage of Hundreds of British Commercial Secret Service Agents.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 21, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Government officials and commercial interests assert that in tightening her "ring of steel" around Germany Great Britain has arbitrarily put the neutral countries of Scandinavia "on rations." The British officials in charge of the blockade permit these countries to have only what the officials think they should have, not what the countries proclaim they need.

In the case of Norway and Denmark the "rations" basis is maintained by agreement. In the case of Sweden it is enforced by British sea power, by seizure of neutral ships at sea, and detention of goods in English harbors. Some Scandinavian ships en route to Sweden from South America recently have been entirely emptied of cargo and sent to their home ports as paupers of the ocean highway.

There are many evidences of increasing resentment against Great Britain on the part of the Swedish people. The newspapers are beginning to comment more and more freely upon what they say is a practice "in violation of all international law—a flagrant misuse of power against the unquestionable rights of weaker nations."

Swedish Government officials and Swedish merchants alike do not hesitate to say they have hoped against hope the United States would take a stand in the name of the neutral countries which would bring about a more reasonable enforcement of the blockade. They have protested in vain to Great Britain, and have endeavored to take such retaliatory steps as were at Sweden's command. But they realize Sweden is in no position and has neither the resources nor the military importance to gain for her protests favorable consideration.

Scandinavian newspapers and officials assert that United States has a most potent weapon to use against the Allies to bring about "a more lawul conduct of the blockade." They firmly believe that if the United States Government would threaten to forbid the export of munitions to declare unlawful any loans to belligerent nations, England would quickly be brought to terms. It is felt here that the United States has a great opportunity at this time to build up a permanent trade with the Scandinavian countries, but the blockade, coupled with the detention and censorship of neutral mails, is making progress most difficult. The Scandinavians would be perfectly willing, they say, to let American dictate the conditions of the blockade; they do not feel they should be left arbitrarily to the will of Great Britain.

**Food in Speculators' Hands.**

There is no attempt here to deny that huge quantities of supplies were shipped to Germany from Sweden after the outbreak of the war, but one by one the Swedish Government has prohibited the export of articles until now practically nothing can be sent out of the country except by special permission. One effect of the blockade has been to place food supplies in the hands of speculators who are demanding exorbitant prices for their wares. Oddly enough, a great majority of these speculators are said to be Germans. Many months ago they bought the "rations" basis was applied they were not covered by re-export agreements, but soon found prices were soaring to such high figures here in Sweden it was more profitable to hold their goods and resell to the Swedish people. This is particularly true of coffee. No other people in the world love their coffee better than the Swedes. Already they are paying practically double the normal price for it, with quotations rapidly leaping upward. There is fear that conditions may soon approach those in Holland which have caused so many disturbances.

In a long article dealing with "The Blockade Against Sweden" the Stockholm newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda asserts that the more recent tightening of the embargo on Swedish imports is clearly a pressure to force Sweden to make a trade agreement with Great Britain similar to those "which place Denmark entirely at her mercy."

"Such an agreement we hope will never be made by any Swedish Government," the paper adds. "There is not the slightest excuse for the blockade against Swden—it is merely a display of power, the pressure of which falls upon a neutral and friendly people. One cannot but feel that a nation thus wantonly taking advantage of her control of the seas is working against her own best interests and inviting eventual destruction."

There is no doubt that the situation between Great Britain and Sweden has been aggravated by the passage of the Swedish War Trade act, which prevents merchants and importers from making personal agreements with the British authorities regarding the passage of goods through the blockade. The Swedish Government felt it was humiliating to it to have such agreements in effect, and the law provides that all guarantees and shipping arrangements shall be made through the National Trade Commission. This commission holds that Great Britain is not entitled to a guarantee on goods coming to Sweden from another neutral country.

The British, it is said here, feel the act was aimed at them, although American diplomats in Stockholm found it really worked against American trade. Temporarily the Swedish authorities are winking at certain evasions of the act, but immediately after its passage there was a noticeable stiffening of the British attitude. It is commonly reported here that Great Britain has been holding since early in May an entire cargo of foodstuffs consigned to the Swedish Government itself because this Government, as a matter of principle, would not sign the form of guarantee demanded by the British authorities. The details of this alleged seizure have not been made public.

**Scandinavia Put on Rations.**

There was the threat, too, not so long ago, that the Activist and pro-German groups in Sweden might create a situation which would force this country into war as an ally of the Central Powers. England is believed here to have fully realized this situation, and it was then that the "rations" basis was finally determined upon. England decided that neither Sweden nor her neighboring countries of Scandinavia should accumulate a stock of supplies which could be of war advantage. So these countries are not allowed any imports to carry them more than sixty to ninety days ahead of their normal demands.

Sweden, the one Scandinavian country without an agreement with Great Britain, does not feel she is any worse off than her neighbors, for Denmark recently was left practically without coal or gasoline. Gasoline so nearly reached the point of depletion that it sold for 50 cents a quart. The shortage of coal seriously threatened all industries. To save electric power all street and advertising signs were forbidden.

Sweden still is able to get large quantities of coal and briquette fuel from Germany, and it is in exchange for this very essential import that the Swedish Government allows the export of iron ores and various food supplies to Germany. No food can be exported without special license from the Government. In order to obtain this license the exporter of butter, eggs, pork &c., must agree to put on the home market at a specified price an amount of food equal to that he is sending to Germany. The produce thus placed on the home market is known as "compensation food" and is sold well below the prevailing market. For a long time the better classes of consumers were able to gobble up all the "compensation food" immediately it was offered. Now cards have been issued to the poorer classes and they have special privileges at all sales.

At the time the trade agreements were negotiated with Denmark and Norway, Great Britain also sent special commissioners to Sweden. The procedings got to the point where Great Britain demanded the right to place British agents in all Swedish custom houses. This was too much for the Swedes, and negotiations were abruptly broken off.

The rupture over the proposed trade agreement came just at a time when 400 tons of rubber, in transit through Sweden to Russia, was allowed to fall into the hands of the Germans. This incensed the English. It happened this way: The rubber was shipped from England and had reached the Russian frontier at Tornea when it was stopped by the Swedish Government because no license for the transit had been obtained. The rubber was brought to Stockholm. Finally the export license was arranged and the previous consignment of contraband was started for its Russian destination. This time, however, it did not go forward by the protected railroad line. It was placed upon a small steamer. This had not progressed a hundred yards outside the three-mile limit of Swedish territorial waters before it was boldly "captured" by a German destroyer and taken as a prize to Germany. Of course, there were immediate charges of collusion, but the Swedes declared the reshipment was arranged by Russian agents, and if there was "crookedness" in the transaction it was the act of an unpatriotic Russian.

**Copper Medals and Gravestones.**

There were many other instances of violation of the Swedish Government's exports prohibitions. When copper ingots and copper ores were put on the forbidden list one Swedish firm filled a contract for hundreds of thousands of copper medals bearing the likeness of Field Marshal Hindenburg for alleged distribution to soldiers in the trenches. There was also started an unusual trade in copper "headstones" for German graves. The Government by this time, however, had awakened, and the "gravestones" were stopped and confiscated.

It is freely asserted here that many of the merchants who in the earlier days of the war gave guarantees to Great Britain openly announced afterward that they did not consider the guarantees binding inasmuch as England had no right in international law to ask for such agreements. This state of affairs also led to the creation in Sweden of a British commercial secret service. Swedish merchants say there are several hundreds of these agents now in Sweden, and that every imported article is traced to the ultimate consumer. These agents also have prepared the Swedish "blacklists" for Great Britain. No Swedish concern which ordinarily sells to Germany can get any sort of goods through the English blockade. If a Swedish manufacturing concern sells brass lamps to Germany it cannot get tin from overseas to make milk separators even for Russia.

Manufacturers assert that the British authorities in measuring materials to be allowed to Sweden overlook the fact that Russia has come into the Swedish market for hundreds of products and manufactures formerly bought from Germany. They claim to be seriously handicapped in filling Russian and Japanese contracts because England will not let the necessary raw materials "out of bondage."

One of the most aggravated cases of this sort has had to do with the import by the Russians of machinery used by a Swedish manufacturing concern building papermaking machinery for Finland, Russia, and Japan. This antimony originally was bought in the United States. When the British attention was applied to for a license to pass the antimony through the blockade the Swedish importer was asked why he had not purchased the antimony in America, directly the contrary reply that it was cheaper in America, but, believing it might facilitate matters if he bought on the British market, he canceled the American order and bought at a higher rate in London. He then applied anew for a license. The importer, the manufacturing concern, and the Russian, Finnish, and Japanese firms for which the machines were intended all were approved by the British Legation, but the application for the export license has been pending four months without any sign of action. The Swedish manufacturer submitted a detailed statement as to how every ounce of the antimony was to be used—all for allied nations of Great Britain.

**A Sellers' Blacklist Also.**

The Swedish importers have also discovered that the English have a "sellers' blacklist." If the goods are bought from a firm in North or South America which also sells to Germany, they are detained in Great Britain and probably will remain there until the end of the war.

It is announced here that in the last six months Great Britain has seized from one line of Swedish steamers in the South American trade 87 per cent. of their cargoes, allowing only 17 per cent. to come through. These cargoes consisted principally of coffee, cocoa, hides, and wool.

The British have been able absolutely to control all cargoes carried in Danish and Norwegian ships by threats not to allow any steamer built in the future to steame is allowed to load goods in England for Scandinavia unless assured of a return cargo.

Roughly, the import situation with respect to Sweden (and applying almost similarly to the Norway and other Scandinavian States) is as follows:

Coal—Sweden imports most from Germany. Norway and Denmark from England—very limited quantity coming to latter countries.

Cotton—Coming through in small quantities when consigned directly to spinners. No cotton allowed to dealers.

Copper—Restricted similarly to cotton; must go direct to consumer.

Coffee—Import practically prohibited by Great Britain. It is said Great Britain now holds at least 25,000 tons of coffee assigned to Sweden, valued at between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. Great Britain claims Sweden has coffee enough for this year. The Swedes admit there is sufficient in the country, but the speculators have it all.

Cocoa—Imports practically stopped for this year. England claims Sweden imported in three months an amount equal to that ordinarily consumed in two years.

Corn, Wheat and other Grains, Fats for Margarine, Lard, Bacon, and Pork—All imports are handled by the Swedish Government's Food Commission. Very limited amount allowed to come through. One cargo now held in Great Britain because Swedish Government will not give guarantees demanded.

Brass, Tin, and other Metals—Coming in slowly when consigned to ultimate consumer, this consumer not to be upon the English "blacklist" or the suspected list known as "gray."

Lubricating Oils—Same as metals.

Automobiles from America—Only a few coming through, although orders have been placed for hundreds.

Automobile Tires — Great demand in Sweden for American tires, as practically no others on the market and German supply cut off. Very few allowed to pass the blockade. The stocks in Sweden are mostly held by speculators. One dealer in a low-priced American car has been forced to pay as high as $300 a set for tires for a car selling in the United States at a little more than $400 fully equipped. Most cars come in tireless. Dealers say Great Britain is allowing to pass only the same number of tires that were imported by Sweden in the twelve months preceding the war. Sweden is enjoying great prosperity now and there are thousands of cars in use above the number in the period mentioned.

## KAISER AND KRONPRINZ NOT SUNK, SAYS BERLIN

### *Semi-Official Denial of British Report that Two Dreadnoughts Were Torpedoed.*

BERLIN, July 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British report that the German dreadnoughts Kaiser and Kronprinz were torpedoed and sunk in the Jutland naval fight is absolutely untrue, says an Overseas News Agency statement today.

"Competent authority states that neither vessel was struck by a torpedo," says the statement. "The Kaiser was twice lightly hit by gunfire, one man being killed. The Kronprinz was not hit at all, and there was no loss of life on board."

Washington advices on July 13 reported that a British Admiralty dispatch to the British Embassy there said that positive proof had been found that the Kaiser and Kronprinz were sunk by torpedoes during the Jutland battle.

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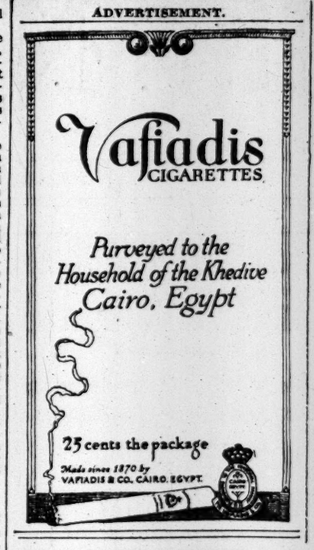


## TWO MORE TOWNS TAKEN FROM TURKS

### *Russians in Armenia Sweep On Along Black Sea Coast and Toward Erzingan.*

PETROGRAD, July 23.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued this communication:

On the shore of the Black Sea we have effected a considerable advance.

We have taken a great number of prisoners and captured the town of Kialkit-Chevtilk, situated near the River Eshit-Trmaka.

After some fighting we carried the town of Foil by storm and advanced a considerable distance southward of that point.

In the direction of Erzingan we have crossed the river Western Euphrates.

In the district of Mosta Ketur-Kerri, in the direction of Mosul, to the east of the Revanduz district, we had engagements with large Turkish forces.

CONTANTINOPLE, July 23, (via London.)—The following statement on war operations was issued today by Turkish Army Headquarters:

In Persia nothing of importance has occurred in the Kermanshah sector.

The Russians who attacked us east of Sunnah suffered heavily.

We were successful against the Russians in the region of Bane and at Revanduz, whence the enemy retired in disorder, leaving a quantity of equipment and provisions. The line of their retreat was littered with war stores. Our troops, in energetic pursuit, are in touch with the enemy twenty kilometers east of Revanduz.

In the Caucasus our successful counterattacks stopped the enemy offensive against our central sector.

Our air squadrons successfully bombarded an enemy army encampment at Suez Harbor and returned safely.

A later communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

On the Caucasian front our advance continues.

According to supplementary information we seized at the capture of Gumuskhanch not two but six guns.

## NEW GAINS BY ITALIANS.

### Advance Along Posina Line and Storm Dolomite Positions.

ROME, July 23.—Italian troops are continuing their progress on the Austrian lines in the Trentino, scoring new advances along the Posina line and on the Sette Communi Plateau. They have also taken strong positions between the Trevignolo and Cismon Valleys, in the Dolomites. The official statement recording these operations, issued today, follows:

In the Lagarina Valley the artillery on both sides has been active. The enemy's batteries also shelled Avio, damaging the Civil Hospital. Our heavy artillery resumed the bombardment of Riva, Nago, and Rovereto.

On the Posina line and on the Sette Communi Plateau the pressure of our infantry continued, and we advanced on the slopes of Monte Zebio, where our Bersaglieri brilliantly carried some trenches, capturing 120 prisoners and a machine gun.

In the Dolomites, between the heads of the Trevnigno and Cismon Valleys, we captured the strong positions of Monte Cavallazza and Monte Colbriccon, taking 142 prisoners, including three officers; two guns, some trench mortars, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

## GERMAN RIGA LINE PIERCED 5 MILES

Continued from Page 1.

main ridge of the Carpathians, the War Office officially announced today.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London).—The breaking up of Russian attempts to advance southeast of Riga and of efforts by Russian troops to cross the Styr in Volhynia are reported in today's official statement by the War Office, which says:

Southeast of Riga late yesterday evening an enemy attack was frustrated by our curtain of fire.

Russian attempts to cross the Styr near Zahatka, southwest of Berestechk, were prevented by German batteries.

## PRESS HINDENBURG HARD.

### Russians' Thrusts Along His Line Increase German Nervousness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Good progress is being made on Russia's European front in all sections, from the Gulf of Riga to Transylvania. In the Riga sections the Germans attempted to reply to the Russian attack on their extreme left by yet another push upon Riga. At the same time Russian pressure further south in the Dvinsk section compelled the Germans to bring up some of their heaviest artillery in the hope of stemming the tide.

German nervousness, which has been a marked feature of the struggle in this region for more than half a year past, in fact almost ever since the Russians converted the Gulf of Riga into an inland sea closed to enemy assaults, is apparently approaching the climax. German aviators are becoming intensely active and besides making several visits to Riga have penetrated as far as Revel.

The Russians are attacking not only on their extreme right, west of Kemmern, but also in the centre of the section in the neighborhood of Riga. The German first line of defenses has been rushed at several points and the artillery work is becoming intensified both here and opposite Dvinsk. According to my information, the Russian successes in this section of the front are already more marked than would appear from the extremely laconic references in the official communiques, which defer full accounts until they are able to present accomplished facts in definite form.

Northeast of Simorgon the Russians captured a portion of the German defenses by a well-planned night attack. The Russian push over the centre of the grand strategic front, namely, in the section centring toward Baranovitschi, has been somewhat less successful than elsewhere, but this fact makes little difference to the enemy's general situation. The Germans have brought up here also a formidable force of their heaviest guns, and a heavy bombardment opened by the enemy over this section may be in preparation for an attack.

## *HEAR AUSTRIA CALLS ON FINAL RESERVES*

### *Army Reported Withdrawn From Serbia—Great Peace Demonstrations in the Cities.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Information from Lindau, Switzerland, states that the Austrian frontier is again closed to passengers. The reason is believed to be a general levy en masse in Austria, the clearing out of the last reserves, including only half-recovered invalids and wounded from the barracks, the withdrawal of a large part of the troops from the Italian front and the transportation of all troops in Serbia.

Austria thus is collecting whatever remains of her forces and sending them to the Russian front. It is said that already 100,000 Austrian troops, mostly territorials, who formed the army of occupation in Serbia, have been removed and sent to Galicia. The maximum reserves that can thus be collected is estimated at about 400,000 men, and if this reserve army also is defeated by the Russians Austria will have used up her very last resources in human material.

There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news getting to the Allies of the grave situation in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Owing to the panic created by the Russian victories disorders have broken out in so many towns that the rigorous state of siege had to be increased. I have news that at Salzburg last Saturday an immense mob of women and soldiers marched through the town, and demonstrated in front of the Governor's palace, demanding with loud cries the conclusion of peace.

According to Avenire d'Italia, its Swiss correspondent also learns that there was a big demonstration in Budapest last Sunday night in front of the residence of Count Tisza. The crowd even shouted, "Hurrah for Russia." Premier Tisza appeared on the balcony and harangued the threatening mob, saying they must have confidence, that Hungary was united, that Hungarians, as usual, would doubtedly passing through great dangers, but that they must be worthy of their heroes at the front.

The mob, however, howled in response to the Prime Minister's words, and proceeded noisily to various newspaper offices, protesting against the attitude of the press, which they cried was concealing the truth from the public.

## DISREGARD CABINET SHIFT.

### Russians More Interested in the Success of Their Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Mail.)—The public is little inclined at present to care what shuffling in the offices is effected so long as the systematic breaking up of the

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*To depositors:*

**The importance of "being known"**

BUSINESS men who succeed in establishing a lasting banking connection which is financially sound, at the same time personally agreeable, are fortunate.

For this reason:

A Trust Company or Bank usually prefers to extend accommodation to depositors whom it has known for a long time.

Those seeking a permanent banking connection will find the financial responsibility of the Columbia Trust Company covered by its capital, surplus, and undivided profits fund of $10,000,000. The personal side can be decided by a friendly talk with our Secretary, Mr. Wiggin, at our 60 Broadway office, or the Manager at any one of our uptown branches. Either of these officers will be glad to meet you personally.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
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## *TALK OF NEW BOMB TO DESTROY LONDON*

### *Germans in Berlin Claim Invention to Be as Last Resort, American Declares.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An American with business interests in Constantinople arrived here today with a story of experiences in Germany. He was told to get to Turkey quickly by the Balkan express. In spite of influence in diplomatic quarters in Berlin, difficulties were put in his way, and he eventually was informed that permission for civilians to travel by the train was refused.

At the Hotel Bristol, where he stayed in Berlin, prices were as usual, but the quality of the food had deteriorated, just as the mark had done in neutral exchanges. Though the American was there five days, he was not favored with meat any day. Yet there were supposed to be two meat days in a week.

Eggs are also impossible to obtain except on certain days, when they were withheld because they contained accounts of allied successes.

The people were depressed and no longer talk of a crushing victory, although a majority believe that Germany will not be beaten. They profess to have invented a new bomb which they will use as a last resort in the hope that its destructiveness will turn the tide by wrecking London, among other things.

My informant was asked in Berlin what America thought of the German naval victory, and angered Germans by replying that America thought it a British victory. Germans hate Americans only less than English, saying that but for the supplies of American munitions to

# DUTCH ORANGE BOOK ASSAILS GERMANY

### Long-Delayed Diplomatic Journal Recounts Many Grievances Still Unsettled.

### TUBANTIA CASE NOT ENDED

### Holland Declines to Accept Berlin's Explanation—Adopts Our Stand on Mail Seizures.

THE HAGUE, July 23, (via London.)—The long-expected Orange Book, covering the period from October, 1915, to July of the present year, was issued today. It vividly illustrates the difficulties with which Holland has had to deal, owing to her geographical situation between the belligerents. The record shows that disputes have arisen now with Germany and now with Great Britain, the progress of which was followed with the deepest interest, not unmixed with anxiety, by the entire Dutch nation.

The Orange Book has been delayed for months in the hope that some settlements of the questions at issue would be reached, but several matters are still in suspense, it says, and some apparently in hopeless deadlock. The principal of these matters is the sinking of the Dutch liner Tubantia, which is at the same stage that had been reached on June 9, when, on the ground of elaborate technical evidence, Germany declared the incident closed; that no German warship had sunk the Tubantia, and insisted that it was likely that a torpedo which had been previously fired at a British warship had remained afloat, and come in contact with the liner. To this portion of the Orange Book a footnote by the Dutch Government adds that Holland maintains its previous attitude, that a German torpedo sank the Tubantia, and says the Dutch Government has determined to leave nothing undone to obtain additional light on the matter, and has asked further information from Germany, with which confidential conversations are now proceeding.

Another case dealt with is that of the destruction in April of the Dutch steamer Berkelstorm by a German submarine. Holland sharply demanded full reparation for this act, and protested against the German submarine commander's alleged utterance that all goods bound for England were contraband, and all ships bound for England would be sent to the bottom.

Germany, on July 9, justified the sinking of the Berkelstorm, but invited the owners of the cargo to make their claims to the Hamburg Prize Court. Germany denied that the submarine commander used the words complained of, declaring they were "entirely contrary to the instructions of the German Admiralty." Holland, on July 15, however, complained that the ship's papers had not been sufficiently examined, and maintained that the destruction of the Berkelstorm was illegal.

The Orange Book says that answers are still expected from Germany as to whether the explosions on the Holland-American Line freighter Eemdijk, while bound from Baltimore for Rotterdam, and on the Dutch steamer Rijndijk, while bound from Portland, Me., for Rotterdam, were caused by German torpedoes.

The Orange Book disputes with Great Britain and France concerning Orders in Council of Oct. 29 and March 11, and the French equivalent of the decrees, mainly on the principle of the interruption of the nationality of merchantmen, which Holland maintains is established by her flag. A case in point is the Dutch steamer Nanhemer, which was seized by a British warship and taken to Halifax while proceeding from New York to Cuba last year. The steamer at the time was under charter to an American company. Holland maintains her protests against the seizure and subsequent requisitions of the steamer by the British Admiralty as contrary to the law of nations, "which has already been disregarded in previous instances by Great Britain and France."

Holland also protested, according to the Orange Book, against British seizures of postal parcels on neutral ships up to June 16, when Holland in a note declared that Great Britain alleged evidence of enemy origin or destination could not be proved. Great Britain referred to correspondence with the United States on these points, to which Holland replied that she could not consider arguments with a third power.

Regarding the detention of letters Holland adopts the standpoint of the United States, that, although Great Britain consented to facilitate the handling and shipment of documents if placed in separate mail bags, Holland still maintains the principle that the detention of mails is illegal.

In conclusion, the Orange Book says the Government of South Africa offered Holland, not as an act of legal liability, but as an act of grace, to compensate her for the destruction of the Dutch Consulate in Durban during the riots of May 13, 1915. Holland refused to accept compensation under such conditions.

In the Orange Book are published ten verdicts of prize courts—seven German and three French, with regard to the seizure of fish and other cargoes. Three of the German and two of the French decisions were averse to the Dutch. In the other cases damages were paid.

## FAVOR CHURCH'S HOME RULE

### English Committee Would Give Power to Laity, Subject to Review.

LONDON, July 5. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Home rule for the Church of England, in distinction from State control of the legislation of the Convocation of Canterbury, and yet the acknowledgment of the State's power of veto, are the chief points in the report of the committee appointed three years ago by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider problems of Church reform.

The popular criticism that the Church of England does not represent the mind of the English people is frankly admitted. The report reflects the manner in which the influences of democracy have been at work during the war.

The committee proposes that its recommendations shall be effected through the establishment of a Church Council, consisting of three houses—Bishops, clergy, and laity. In the house of clergy the parochial clergy would have a majority, while for the house of laity a system of representation is suggested with special measures for insuring that "not less than 5 per cent." of its members shall be drawn from the working classes, and that there shall be an infusion of university teachers and students.

# NEUTRAL TRADERS UNITE FOR RIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

several days in order to bring the case of a blacklisted individual to the notice of the State Department, will be present at the meeting of the committee this week, and will relate what he may have learned regarding the matter from Secretary Lansing.

President Wilson, it is expected, will be consulted by a subcommittee which is going to Washington for that purpose. On the report of this subcommittee all future plans for the fight will depend.

Several of the firms, it was said yesterday, would ask Government aid not only as a matter of justice but also as a very necessary course for the good of the whole community. Many of these firms have contracted for orders which they may not be able now to dispose of.

The members of the firms on the blacklist are trying hard to interest their business associates in this country in a plan to have all American commercial houses doing any foreign business present a united opposition to allowing anything resembling a trade domination by Great Britain. In this part of their fight the listed firms assert that so far they have received nothing but sympathy. The reason for this strong position taken by American merchants is due, according to their statements, to the fear of commercial ruin which is held over any firm daring to oppose the Allies. As one man put it yesterday, the cry once raised by Britain that a firm here, or in any part of the world, was "unclean," even the closest friends show a fear of being contaminated.

In addition to the official blacklist, the committee will discuss in full measures to fight against the unofficial blacklist, which was in force in this country for months before the official list was published.

The fact that England and France are in control of all cable communication between this country and Europe will be taken up, it is believed by the committee, which will present the case to the Government. The committee argues that it would be possible in case an innocent firm came under British suspicion for Great Britain to interfere with that firm's cables, thus causing the loss of thousands of dollars through delay and other reasons. Such cases, it is said, have already occurred.

THE WAY TO COLORADO.
The "Rocky Mountain Limited" on the Rock Island is the best train from Chicago to Colorado. Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238-C Broadway.—Advt.

# SUBMARINE CRUISERS REPORTED BUILDING

### New Craft Said to Carry 90 Torpedoes and Have Great Effective Radius.

*Special to The New York Times.*

AMSTERDAM, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Times).—The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes the following from an article in the weekly technical paper, Prometheus, on new submarines and diving cruisers:

"Reports have been lately ever more persistent that the two foremost naval Powers had begun building regular submarine cruisers. These vessels are 5,000 tons gross, 400 feet long, strongly protected, and armed as medium sized protected cruisers, have engines 18,000 horse power, developing a speed above water of twenty-six and under water of sixteen knots. Their effective radius is from 18,000 to 20,000 nautical miles, and they are capable of traveling from the Baltic to Japan without replenishing their fuel. They carry thirty torpedo tubes and two reserve torpedoes for each tube, ninety torpedoes in all, and several light and medium quick firers for defence against aircraft.

"The Journal says: 'The most terrible weapon, however, which the submarine cruiser will have, in addition to torpedoes, is an apparatus, already introduced with such great success in submarines, for laying submerged contact mines, of which each of these strange vessels will carry from 125 to 150.'"

## SAYS DARWIN CAUSED WAR.

### Rockefeller Approves This and Other Statements by Dr. Eaton.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CLEVELAND, July 23.—"Anarchism is a beautiful theory," said the Rev. Dr. John A. Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New York, today, addressing his former flock at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church here, and John D. Rockefeller agreed with him. "Fine," said Mr. Rockefeller after the service. Dr. Eaton criticised those who think of anarchists as "men with red noses, red shirts, and bombs in their pockets," and declared that, while anarchism was a beautiful theory, it was a failure, because it was not human.

Mr. Rockefeller and the rest of the congregation were told that Charles Darwin was to blame for the European war. Dr. Eaton said Darwin was the basic factor in bringing about the world war, and Mr. Rockefeller was seen to nod his head in agreement.

Germany, said Dr. Eaton, is the only place where a preacher is still a prophet and a professor not thought a fool by "boneheads."

"It is Darwin who is responsible for the ideas of evolution that have seized the supermen of Germany," he added. "It is the law of the jungle, but it was never intended for the human race."

He declared the roar of cannon, the groans of the dying, and the agony of mothers in Europe were the voice of the new John the Baptist crying in the wilderness, and that a new spirit of humanity and justice would replace the jungle law.

Dr. Eaton championed preparedness, drawing a parallel between the United States and Germany. The two countries, he said, have spent the same amount for military purposes since the time of the civil war.

"Mr. Villa—bless his memory, a thousand times dead and Alive again—invaded this country," he said, "and while we scoured the whole nation for a week gathering a posse to find him, he slipped away."

## DEMOCRATS ISSUE A PAPER.

### Bulletin Full of "Advice" to Progressive Voters.

The first issue of The Bulletin, a weekly news sheet printed by the National Democratic Committee, was issued yesterday. It contained seven columns of reading matter, which was principally designed for the conversion of Progressives to the Democratic cause. The leading article in the paper was headed "Bull Moose Drive Isn't Herding as 'Leaders' Wish," and contained a review of the revolts in many States against efforts to deliver the Progressive vote to the Republican candidate.

One column was devoted to George W. Perkins. A number of passages from his letters were cited, in which he had denounced the Republican Party and asserted that it was further away from Progressive ideals than the Democrats were. Less than a year ago, The Bulletin asserts, Mr. Perkins wrote this:

"On the other hand the Democrats are showing some indication of being in favor this next Winter of the Tariff Commission. They have at least taken a tiny little bit of a step in our direction on the great trust and corporation question. In this State, the Democrats have given us the only social justice legislation that has been enacted, while the Republicans have since attempted to nullify that legislation."

Another quotation taken to prove the inconsistency of the Progressive leader is this, said to have been written on Aug. 9, 1915:

"The idea of trying to deliver voters en masse to another party seemed so utterly out of order and unfair, and seemed to be striking so at the very heart of our whole organization, that, after careful consideration and consultation with a number of our friends, I decided to go to the Buffalo meeting, which was by far the largest one, and protest, in the name of the national organization, against any such action."

One column is devoted to "Prosperity Notes." A three-column head stands over a story entitled, "President's Aerial Preparedness Commended by His Former Critics." This is followed by a letter of President Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club of America to the President, thanking him and others for the appropriation for aviation. Two columns are devoted to suggestions for editorials by Democratic editors.

## TUGS RAISING THE KEYPORT.

### Crowds at Battery Watch the Work of Wrecking Crews.

Thousands of persons went to Battery Park yesterday to watch the two big Merritt-Chapman wrecking tugs at work on the steamboat Keyport, which sank alongside the sea wall on Saturday night after having been rammed by the steam lighter Santos.

Chains were passed under the keel of the vessel to raise her as the water was pumped out, and it was expected that she would be floated tonight or early tomorrow morning.

"Honest Bill" Quigley, Battery boatman, said that the Keyport was the first big wreck that had occurred off the Battery in twenty-five years, and it was the more interesting, being so close in shore that the public could see how the work of raising a vessel was carried out

# FOES OF BIG NAVY LINING UP IN HOUSE

### Fight Already On to Defeat the Large Increases Proposed by the Senate.

### KITCHIN IS LEADING IT

### Wilson and Daniels May Be Forced to Take a Hand to Save the Three-Year Program.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 23.—When the House reconvenes on Tuesday, conferees will be named on the Naval Appropriation bill, and the indications are that there will be a fight between the two branches of Congress, in which the President and Secretary Daniels may have to take a definite position.

There is growing opposition in the House to the large increases written into the naval budget by the Senate. Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, is lined up with the opponents of the Senate appropriations. Mr. Kitchin has informed his "small navy" colleagues that he cannot support a conference report which includes anything like the increases proposed by the Senate.

Mr. Kitchin has gone even further. He has announced his opposition to any bill that is not approximately within the total approved by the House originally and minus provision for a building program extending over a period of years.

Following the passage of the naval budget in the House, Mr. Kitchin issued a statement saying the opposition had won a victory in that the five-year program had been abandoned. In these circumstances, the so-called "small navy" contingent was fairly content to support the no-battleship measure reported by the House Committee.

Not only has the Senate included provision for four battleships the first year, but it has provided for a three-year building program calling for sixteen capital ships and ten scout cruisers. Mr. Kitchin and such members as Bailey of Pennsylvania, Callaway of Texas, Hensley of Missouri and Gray of Indiana are expected to fight stubbornly against the Senate amendments.

Unless the President and the Secretary of the Navy take a hand, it will be difficult for the Conference Committee to reach an agreement on more than six capital ships to be constructed this year. A well informed observer at the Capitol predicted today that the Conference Committee, if left to fight out these differences without outside suggestion, would recommend four battle cruisers and two battleships. The Senate program calls for four battle cruisers and four battleships this year.

Even this compromise will not satisfy the "small navy" members of the House. That element will stand behind the original House proposition of five battle cruisers and no battleships. When the naval budget came from the House Committee on Naval Affairs it was the result of a Democratic conference at which the majority members, some of whom had threatened to deadlock the committee, agreed to stand together for five battle cruisers and no battleships. The elimination of battleships was the thing that won over such men as Mr. Hensley and Mr. Callaway.

Now that the Senate has upset all these House plans it is not unlikely that President Wilson, either directly or through Secretary Daniels, will be obliged to get behind the Senate program if it is to be saved in the Conference Committee. The impression has been given that the Navy Department was behind the Senate increases, but a protracted fight in conference is ahead unless the Administration specifically states its preference for the Senate bill.

Informal conferences among the Democratic members of the House Naval Committee are already under way in advance of the naming of conferees by the lower body. Outside of these conferences the "small navy" clans, led by Mr. Kitchin, are organizing a revolt and will oppose almost any recommendation made by the Conference Committee unless the Senate amendments, adding more than $45,000,000 to the total of the House bill, are cast aside.

Absent members of the House are to be summoned back to Washington for the final stages of the preparedness fight. The House is now without a quorum and merely marking time pending the presentation of conference reports on the annual supply bills and the national defense measures. Conferences on the naval budget probably will begin on Wednesday.

# RED CROSS DENOUNCES PRISON CAMP REPRISALS

### International Body Protests Against the Practice to Belligerents and Neutrals.

PARIS, July 23.—The International Committee of the Red Cross today issued a statement to belligerents and neutrals protesting against prisoners of war being made the victims of retaliation. The statement says that unjust and cruel reprisals are often provoked by false information and that the system puts a premium on barbarism for the purpose of vengeance. It urges the belligerents to discontinue such methods.

Inspection trips to prisoner camps have revealed a great improvement in the condition and the treatment of the men in them, the statement adds.

## GREY'S TITLE IS VISCOUNT.

### Sir Edward, "for Personal and Family Reasons," Declines "Earl."

LONDON, July 23.—For "personal and family reasons" Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, who recently was created an Earl, has received the royal permission to take the title of Viscount instead of Earl, under the style of Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

It is possible that Sir Edward prefers the title of Viscount to Earl because there already is an Earl Grey, with whom the Foreign Secretary is often confused, particularly in this country. Earl Grey (fourth of that title) was Governor General of Canada from 1904 to 1911. Fallodon is Sir Edward's country place in Northumberland.

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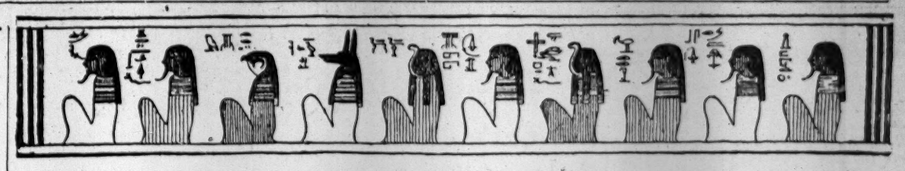
# AID FOR SHACKLETON FOUND IN ENGLAND

### Government Fitting Out Ship to Rescue Survivors of Party.

LONDON, July 23.—In view of the possibility of the failure of the third attempt now being carried out by Sir Ernest Shackleton in a small vessel to rescue the twenty-two men of his antarctic exploration party left on Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, and at his most urgent request, the Government, it was officially announced today, has decided to dispatch a vessel from England for this purpose as soon as she is fitted out, no suitable wooden vessel being available at any South American port.

"The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudson Bay," has gratuitously placed their vessel Discovery, especially built for antarctic exploration, at the disposal of the Admiralty. Lieut. Commander James Fairweather, an experienced ice-master, has been appointed to command the vessel now fitting out at the Devenport dockyard. On completion of the preparations, if news is not received of a successful issue of Sir Ernest's present attempt to reach Elephant Island, she will then proceed thence, taking the explorer on board on the way.

It is anticipated, says the announcement, that the vessel will have no difficulty in reaching her destination, and it is sincerely hoped that she will rescue the stranded party.



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# BREMEN'S DELAY HOLDS UP U-BOAT

Continued from Page 1.

rumor, but it has been said on good authority that no means will be neglected to insure the safety of the return voyage of the little merchantman. A rumor that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, would pay another visit to the Deutschland early this week was denied today by the submarine's agents. It was said there is no reason why Count von Bernstorff should come again to Baltimore, his dispatches to go back on the Deutschland to the Berlin Foreign Office having been delivered early last week to Captain Koenig by a member of the embassy staff.

Captain Hinsch said the Duetchland's wireless had not been sealed by local radio inspectors. Captain Koenig was told when he landed in Baltimore that he could not remain in port longer than two weeks with his wireless open. The two weeks' limit on this will expire tomorrow morning.

Pastor Julius Hoffmann of the Zion Lutheran Church entertained at dinner Captain Koenig, First Officer Krapohl, and Second Officer Eyring. He also conducted religious services for the Deutschland's officers and crew on board the Neckar, and said before going aboard that he would preach a farewell sermon to them.

Pastor Hoffmann's topic was "Sacrificing One's Life," and during the sermon he praised the self-sacrificing spirit in which the officers and crew of the submarine started out on their perilous trip across the Atlantic.

Not only are officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company maintaining a close watch on the submarine, but agents of the allied powers are busy. Off a short distance from where the submersible rocks lazily in the murky Patapsco are a corps of Secret Service agents. It is their duty to keep the Deutschland under close surveillance day and night. From their position they can watch every activity around the slip of the submarine. There is an agent on watch continually.

How it was possible for the Deutschland to cross the Atlantic and keep in touch with her home port by wireless without detection also has leaked out. The Deutschland is equipped with a new kind of wireless, a German invention, that is part of the equipment of all German submersibles and warships. Her operating radius enables her to talk with Heligoland, which is in tune with the submersible's apparatus. So fine can these instruments be tuned, that other stations cannot pick up the messages.

Not even the powerful stations at Bayville or Tuckerton can tune with the submersible except at the will of the commander of the submarine. However, the operator on the Deutschland can pick up all messages sent by other stations and vessels.

Since the Deutschland has been at her slip, it is impossible to tell how deeply she is loaded. When she came in she was drawing 17 feet of water, according to figures on her bow. As her cargo was taken off by stevedores, instead of rising as any other vessel that is being unloaded would, she remained at the same mark. Now, however, she is still drawing 17 feet. In explanation of this one of the officers of the submersible told a friend of the strategy that is being employed to prevent outsiders knowing how the work of loading is progressing. For every ton of cargo that was taken from the vessel a ton of water was taken aboard by means of the submerging apparatus, thus keeping the boat at a permanent level.

When the work of reloading began a similar method was used to keep the progress of the work a secret. For every ton of cargo that was placed in the holds and the various compartments a ton of water was pumped out.

When the submarine was loaded for the trip to America, and when loaded here for the return trip, particular pains were taken to overload the bow compartments. By reason of this the craft can be submerged in record time. The water rushing into the submerging tanks weighs down the bow, and the vessel plunges under the surface within less than two minutes.

## KEEPS WATCH FOR BREMEN.

### Norfolk Unable to Understand Why Second U-Boat Has Not Come.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NORFOLK, Va., July 23.—Downcast by failure of the second undersea freighter, the Bremen, to arrive today, local Germans who have said that they were informed as to the secrets of the blockade-running enterprise let it become apparent for the first time tonight that an element of fear and doubt has entered into their jubilation over the success thus far of the undersea exploit.

A particular part of the triumph they have thus far exhibited lay in the accuracy with which they predicted the coming of the Deutschland.

Up to a late hour this morning they were just as definitely assertive as to the imminent arrival of the Bremen. Efforts to get even a hypothetical explanation from German sympathizers or to induce one of them to allow himself to be quoted in the matter were unavailing.

"She will come," they still declared, but there was markedly less positiveness about their claims.

To say that anti-Teutons all about this port, where the submarines and their adventures, known or putative, have come to be the all-absorning topics, were joyous as the day wore away and the Bremen failed to duplicate the performance of her sister ship, is to express mildly the deep satisfaction everywhere apparent. There is a well-defined belief here that the Bremen left Heligoland before the Deutschland, that she was in fact the first of the submersible traders to depart from Germany.

Statements to this effect have been printed repeatedly and have not been denied by either officers or agents of the Deutschland. For this reason every day that has passed without the sudden appearance in Chesapeake Bay of the Bremen to announce to the world that she, too, had slipped inside the Capes despite all the hostile forces seeking to intercept her, has strengthened belief among friends of the Allies that some mishap has befallen the second, or first, of the submersible freighters.

The attitude found in semi-official English news sources here is that the successful crossing of the Deutschland will be tremendously discounted if the Bremen fails to come too. The pioneer undersea crossing of a peaceful vessel can then be explained away as a lucky accident, and it will be possible to maintain that the British blockade of the North Sea is practically intact.

Speculation among old seafarers and navy and army men with whom this whole region abounds, has led to general conclusions that the Germans did for a time actually know the whereabouts of the Bremen. They think that otherwise seeming authoritative predictions of her arrival would not have been made, since explanations of the prophets' failure to forecast correctly were sure to be inevitable sooner or later.

Reasoning thus, the theory is advanced that some means of communication with the Bremen had actually been established despite allied censorship and American neutrality regulations. That this has now been interrupted is the local belief. And that such interruption, if it be a fact, augurs that some dire thing has happened to the Bremen is the further course of British reasoning.

That a misfortune to the subsea freighter in all likelihood would be known in London before it became public in this country is the general belief here. This hypothesis is based on the assumption that if some English or French cruiser should have captured the Bremen she would be rushed to the nearest English possession, probably Nassau, Bermuda, or Jamaica, with all possible speed, and nothing would be said until she was safely a prize in some port, lest a torpedo-carrying German submarine be tempted to essay her rescue.

If the overdue submarine has suffered some mishap on her own account, even the most ardent German sympathizers admit that her fate may never be known. Should it have sunk in some unmarked place only the accidental discovery of a bit of flotsam or a floating body could be expected to reveal the fact, if not the manner, of its destruction.

Allied friends hereabouts are beginning to believe that failure of the Bremen to arrive may have the most drastic effect upon Captain Paul Koenig's attempt to make the home voyage with the Deutschland.

Koenig's crew is known to have been affected by all that has been said about the dangers that will confront the submersible on her return trip, and the frantic efforts that will be made to ensnare her after she has gone far beyond United States territorial waters. The men who sailed the Deutschland on its daring voyage are reported as discounting the precedent set by their successful coming.

Captain Koenig's most potent agency in attempting to calm the fears of his men is said to have been the almost hourly predictions of the arrival of the Bremen. Not only he, but other officers of the submarine and her American agents are said to have assured the crew again and again that the Bremen was near.

# HOW SHIPS PATROL SEA IN SEARCH OF U-BOAT

### Lights Flash on Craft Near Capes and Signals Are Sent to Thwart Submarines.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NORFOLK, Va., July 23.—A twenty-four hour cruise of the Chesapeake Bay and the open sea in the region of the Virginia Capes, completed tonight by a correspondent of THE TIMES, disclosed vividly what elaborate preparations have been made by her enemies to welcome the submarine trader Deutschland the moment she essays the passage out to sea. The trip showed, too, that with luck the submarine is going to have an even chance to dodge her pursuers, despite their number and resourcefulness.

That the game is going to be a pretty one can be told by one who has inspected the scene and noted the anxiety of the waiting foe on the one hand, and the wide, dark expanse of sea open to the dodging prey on the other.

The small motorcraft which carried the correspondent drew near Cape Henry shortly after midnight this morning. A driving rain and a low-hanging fog made her approach, so those aboard her thought, almost impossible of detection. As she tossed about in a heavy sea, with the waves breaking over her every second, observers aboard her believed themselves for a moment alone, with only the steady glare of the Cape Henry Light some two miles away for company.

But suddenly a challenge rang out in the darkness, and an instant later a powerful searchlight swept the motor launch. While THE TIMES correspondent was shouting an account of himself through a megaphone that the wind nearly tore from his grasp, a second searchlight, to leeward of the first, was directed upon him.

After a moment it became apparent that the two vessels manifesting such keen curiosity were, to outward appearance at least, a couple of nondescript tramps with no evident reason for lying at anchor near the Cape Henry lighthouse. Someone shouted something about "looking for that submarine, too," from one of the tramps, and then the two of them swept the floor of the sea foot by foot as far as their powerful searchlights could carry. Every few moments they repeated the performance, fixing their lights on any object that offered the faintest suspicion.

As the correspondent grew accustomed to the surroundings it became evident that the seeming wilderness of sea was well peopled with ships, and that each and every one of them was on the alert for something. One of them, a mile from where the little boat drifted out, carried two red lights at the top of her foremast. With the higher of these she suddenly started stuttering out a code to some craft so far out to sea it was not discernible.

The Maryland and Virginia pilot boats, too, anchored not far from the lighthouse, proved to be keeping momentary watch for either of the two submarines. When they and later a weather observer on the coast near Cape Henry were told that the launch with its low superstructure had for a time been mistaken for a submarine the reason for the keen interest in its intrusion at the dead of night became apparent.

### Hulks Dimly Seen at Night.

Not even the lights of the French and British cruisers that have been patrolling not far from the Capes and just outside the three-mile limit could be picked up with powerful marine glasses during the darkness and storm. But the sudden lighting of some dimly-discerned hulk here and there as it flashed intelligence to an unknown watcher, made certain that the cruisers were there and that they were not being left in ignorance as to what was happening in shore.

During the hours just before dawn what navigators familiar with local waters described as an unprecedented number of craft of assorted kinds and sizes were seen idling about the Capes. Some of them were merchantmen, probably waiting for pilots to take them inside by daylight. Others were watching Cape Henry Lighthouse for orders to be relayed to them from there. But some, it was conceded, had no apparent purpose in lying at anchor or drifting about in the small hours in an open sea made most inhospitable by a raging storm.

The use of searchlights, almost always played low over the water, continued throughout the hours of darkness, but despite an unwonted watchfulness that it seemed could not have been inspired by anything except momentary expectation of the arrival of some unusual craft, it was plain that if the Deutschland had picked just such a bad night for her departure, her escape would have been far from hopeless. Sea and sky were black, and the very presence of so many anchored or drifting craft, with the gleams of their running lights added to the fitful glow of winking buoys and the steady glare of channel markings and cape lights, served to confuse the surroundings, and a wide arc of open sea offered passage to a submersible.

Just as daylight broke a tug that took an unusual northeastward course out to sea, caused the watchers thrills of excitement, of which THE TIMES observer learned later. Those who saw her pass believed her to have been the Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the Deutschland.

Her supposed trip made the watchers certain that the Bremen was to be expected any moment. When they learned that the Timmins was still lying at Baltimore they were greatly relieved.

Daylight proved that surmises as to the presence not far out at sea of war craft hostile to the Teutonic submarine traders had been correct.

A four-funnelled Frenchman, believed to be the cruiser Condé, promptly appeared over the horizon and hung just at the territorial limit. From the direction of Newport News a fast motor launch came rushing out toward her. Whether or not she reached the stranger could not be told with certainty. Several hours later she came back, but efforts to speak her failed.

Then the correspondent's boat crowded on all speed and pointed directly for the Frenchman. The boat had not gone a quarter of a mile before the cruiser took notice of her coming and promptly stood out to sea. The instant the little boat gave up the chase and turned back toward the bay the cruiser once more steamed to the territorial limit.

Observed through powerful glasses, she was several times seen to be signaling, apparently to some companion boat farther out to sea. Every craft that passed out the capes was stopped by the Frenchman. In one instance a small boat, stopped by flags at her signal halyard, was visited by a launch from the armed boat, carrying an officer, who remained aboard some time.

As darkness fell tonight, the cruiser once more stood out to sea, and an assortment of craft fell into ostensible careless positions inside the bay with their searchlights played intermittently over the water.

# IMPORTERS LACK FAITH IN CARGO SUBMARINES

### Transportation of Bulky Goods Here Is Not Deemed Practicable.

Ever since the arrival at Baltimore of the commercial submarine Deutschland, importers have been speculating on the chances of getting general lines of merchandise over here, permits for the shipment of which the British Foreign Office has been unwilling to grant. The announcement by Alfred Lohmann, President of the Ocean Navigation Company, owner of the Deutschland, that other undersea commercial carriers would follow the U-boat now at Baltimore, thereby inaugurating a regular transatlantic service, gave importers a ray of hope that the present British blockade might be broken in slight degree so far as shipments of general merchandise were concerned.

Since the Deutschland's arrival, merchants in all sections of the country whose goods are still detained in Germany or at Rotterdam, or who would like to contract, if possible, for new supplies, have taken up the discussion, informally for the most part, of ways to utilize the projected line of U-boats for commercial requirements.

The conclusions reached, as outlined yesterday by a trade factor participating in the exchange of views, were not encouraging for the utilization of undersea freighters at present. Several large mercantile houses in Chicago, for instance, who own dry goods and other merchandise contracted for months ago and ready for shipment from Germany, permits for delivery of which the British authorities refused, decided that the merchandise could not bear the exorbitant freight rates which would have to be paid were the goods to be forwarded to this country by submarine.

Importantly, it was said, the Hotel Biltmore committee of merchants formed last year to obtain the release of American-owned merchandise held in Germany by the blockade, coincided in the views expressed by out-of-town factors. Emil L. Strobel, of the Strobel & Wilken Company, importers of German and other European toys, at 61 West Twenty-third Street, a member of the committee, told yesterday of the outcome of the committee's deliberations.

"While, of course," said Mr. Strobel, "New York merchants are most anxious to get German or Austrian merchandise over here, we fear that at present it would be impossible to ship our products by the submarine line, if established, owing to the inheard-of transportation charges sure to be asked by the operating company."

While importing circles generally have given up the idea of getting shipments via the commercial U-boats at this time, they intend to watch the course of events, hoping that should the undersea transportation service prove successful, they might be able eventually to make reasonable terms with the owners of the subsea traders.

A more hopeful view of the immediate utility of the U-boats for shipping merchandise to Germany was taken in exporting circles. There, it was pointed out, the arrival safely of a single cargo like that loaded aboard the Deutschland, would prove of great value to the military authorities. The Deutschland has a cargo of rubber and nickel valued at above $1,000,000. It seemed to be the idea of shippers that if each submarine could bring over a $1,000,000 cargo of dyestuffs, chemicals and drugs, and take back an equal value in munitions, the boats would prove unusually attractive as a speculative venture.

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# FINDS MANIPULATION IN BUTTER AND EGGS

### Prices Controlled by a Few Members of Mercantile Exchange, Referee Reports.

### DO BULK OF THE BUSINESS

### Methods Condemned for Fourth Time as Result of Investigation—Legislative Remedy Probable.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, July 23.—A few members of the Mercantile Exchange, the principal distributing agency for butter and eggs, control the market in this State, Edward R. O'Malley, as referee appointed by Attorney General Woodbury to investigate charges that the Exchange had a strangle hold on the trade, reports to the Attorney General. He also asserts that butter and egg quotations are manipulated by the Exchange, largely by the establishment of numerous and complex grades in the classification of butter and eggs.

The investigation of Mr. O'Malley, who was Attorney General in 1909-10, was conducted with the sanction of the Supreme Court. His conclusions are considered tantamount to finding that a monopoly exists. The nature of the report, coupled with the present legislative inquiry by the Wicks joint committee into the butter, egg, and milk business, presages the thrashing out of these important problems by the next Legislature, the Attorney General believes. For several years investigations dealing with the problems of production and distribution of the necessaries of life have been conducted, and it is anticipated that the net results of these inquiries will be utilized by the next Legislature, after the presentation of the report of the committee of which Senator Wicks is Chairman, in the preparation of bills designed to curb abuses growing out of the business of buying and selling commodities.

The findings of Mr. O'Malley, as submitted to Attorney General Woodbury, are:

"That the making, posting, and publication of quotations of the daily prices or values of butter and eggs, as carried on by the Exchange since 1903 and as carried on through the Urner-Barry mechanism, have been manipulated and misrepresented in the interest of a few members of the Exchange who were very large dealers in those commodities, and that such manipulations and misrepresentations have been injurious not only to the producers and consumers of eggs and butter, but also to the independent dealers and many of the smaller dealers who are members of the Exchange.

"That one of the important factors or agencies by which such misrepresentation and manipulation in fixing the prices of these products is accomplished is the practice of the Exchange in establishing so many complex grades in the classification of the grades of eggs and the classification of the grades of butter, and in the further practices upon the part of the Exchange, through its committees, in making changes in those classifications from time to time, thereby rendering it impossible at all times to know just what classifications or grades a particular shipment of either commodity would come under.

"That, notwithstanding the object of said Exchange, as quoted in Section 1 of its by-laws, is 'to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade and to reform all abuses in general business,' it has been proved that there is conspicuously absent any great activity upon the part of the Exchange in punishing its members who have been convicted of inequitable and unjust practices in trade.

"That the control of the butter and egg market, as indicated by the exchange, is really in the hands of a few of the largest members of the Exchange. As an example: The total business in eggs in New York City for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1914, was estimated by the accountants at $34,914,140.88, and it was shown by them that twenty receivers and packers handled total sales of $17,099,850.78, or 49 per cent. of the year's transactions in eggs. During the same period of time the total business in butter in the City of New York is estimated by the accountants at $48,706,982.40 and that the sales of twenty receivers and packers amounted to $20,137,709.75, or 41.3 per cent. of the total transactions.

"This is the fourth time the practices of the Mercantile Exchange of New York City have been investigated. The main point investigated each time was whether or not the market prices of eggs and butter, as published by the Exchange or by any other mechanism based upon the workings of the Exchange, were honest quotations representing the actual sales and the conditions of the market. In each instance the result has been the same, viz., that these market quotations were not honest or representative of the actual conditions of the market. If a remedy does not already exist by which these practices may be either regulated or prohibited, then it would seem to be a proper matter to be submitted to the Legislature for action."

## TWO ARE KILLED BY FALLS.

### East Side Children Die After Tumbling from Roofs.

Two boys were killed in falls from roofs of east side tenement houses last night and a girl, a cousin of one of the boys, was injured.

Samuel Tannenbaum, 10 years old, son of Rabbi M. Tannenbaum, was playing on a skylight with his cousin Elna Gelve, 7 years old, on the roof of their home at 49 St. Mark's Place. Both children apparently sat on the glass and metal, which gave way, and they fell to the bottom of the airshaft, four floors below. Samuel died instantly. The girl was removed to Bellevue Hospital with fractures of the right arm and left leg.

Salvatore Balando, 11 years old, of 253 East 110th Street, was visiting relatives in 62 Division Street and the children went to the roof for air. Salvatore fell over the edge and landed on the roof of an adjoining building, fifteen feet below. He received a fractured skull and was killed.

## DRAYTON COMING HERE.

### Will Consult President Smith About Canadian Railway Inquiry.

OTTAWA, July 23.—Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Canadian Railways Commission, left today for New York to discuss with A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad, the details of the investigation of the Canadian railway situation. The task involves the finding of a solution of the problem for the Canadian Government.

Sir George Paish, the third Commissioner, is expected soon from London.

# POLICE HEAD DENIES CHARGES BY SWANN

### Deputy Godley Says No Evidence Was Found That Policemen Beat Women Witnesses.

### CASE GOES TO GRAND JURY

### District Attorney Speaks of "Community of Interest" and a Dozen More Cases of Graft.

It was learned yesterday that the two policemen whom District Attorney Swann accuses of beating two women witnesses in the white slave investigation he is conducting were exonerated by officials of the Police Department when the case was brought to their attention two weeks ago, just after the alleged assaults took place.

District Attorney Swann said last night that the Grand Jury would be asked to indict the two policemen on a charge of intimidating witnesses, also that the beating of the two women had led to the discovery of new ramifications of graft and a "community of interest" between the two policemen he accuses and the five indicted last week. The District Attorney said that in addition to the five policemen indicted the Grand Jury was considering evidence against at least a dozen more.

The District Attorney's office and the Police Department, while not openly criticising each other, are at wide variance as to facts. The District Attorney said he was satisfied the women had been beaten by two plain clothes men, and that one of the policemen had been identified and suspended. He said he would insist upon the immediate suspension of the other as soon as he had the evidence against him.

**Nothing in It, Says Godley.**

First Deputy Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley, said last night that two weeks ago a complaint that two policemen had intimidated two women witnesses was brought to him. "The case was investigated," he said, "and it was found that there was nothing in it." Mr. Godley said no policeman had been suspended for beating women witnesses and that Mr. Swann might refer to some new case he had not heard of.

Deputy District Attorney James E. Smith, in charge of the investigation, said last night that the District Attorney referred to the same case Mr. Godley was talking about. When asked about the discrepancies in the statements as to what took place he refused to comment. "Mr. Godley is one man in the Police Department for whom I have the highest regard," he said.

Mr. Swann, asked for the names of the women beaten and of the policemen, referred his questioner to Mr. Smith, who thought it inadvisable to tell the names. Mr. Smith said the women had been removed from New York and were under guard. He did not know when they would be called before the Grand Jury.

It is said that the beating of these women has created difficulty in obtaining witnesses, because women who know conditions fear they may be maltreated if they give information.

The District Attorney when asked if he had established relations between the policemen he accuses of beating witnesses and the men under indictment said:

"While it has not been established how close the assailants were to the collection of graft, they were willing to aid those who were under indictment or likely to be, which established community of interests.

**Independent of Police.**

"I wish to correct the impression that the Police Department has had anything to do with this investigation," Mr. Swann added. "The department has stood ready to give aid and undoubtedly would, but this has been an independent investigation by the District Attorney's office. The District Attorney's office does not wish to say that white slave graft is general, but it exists and I am determined to stamp it out."

Mr. Swann said he had learned that R. Levy, convicted several times as a gambler, and who got an injunction from the Supreme Court last August restraining entry to his alleged gambling place in Canal Street, was a member of the Arlington Boat Club, where the dance was given on April 10 in which Policeman William J. Enright and David Foley, both under indictment, were interested. The membership list also included Sam Paul.

The District Attorney said the police officials were as anxious as he to rid the department of grafters. "Commissioner Woods stands ready to give all the aid he possibly can," said Mr. Swann.

The Grand Jury will resume its white slave investigation this morning.

### TO PROSECUTE POLICEMEN.

### Darrin Says Official Protection Won't Save Woman-Beaters.

Ira G. Darrin, former District Attorney of Queens County, expects at a hearing before Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger at Police Headquarters today to discover the identity of two plain-clothes policemen, who, he alleges, attacked Frank J. Schultheis, 22 years old, of 25 Mymaud Place, Maspeth, and Miss Louise Hahlock, 18 years old, of 25 Fresh Pond Road, Maspeth, on the night of July 8.

"We have been unable to get any assistance from any one connected with the Police Department thus far," said Mr. Darrin yesterday, "in discovering the identity of these men. At the same time, efforts have been made to have all action stopped. But we do not intend to stop. We propose to have the issues in this case tried out in court, and not before any officials of the Police Department.

"The facts of the assault are these: Jacob Strobel, a bachelor, keeps a saloon at 25 Fresh Pond Road, Maspeth. It is an eminently respectable place. With him lives Mrs. Hahlock, his sister, a widow. She has three daughters, the youngest of whom is Louise, the one who was beaten.

"Schultheis and Miss Hahlock came back from a walk about 11 o'clock, and went into the kitchen, which is back of the public drinking room, behind the front barroom. They sat down at a table in full view of all those in the drinking room, and Mrs. Hahlock served them with a drink. While they were sitting there two men came in and began calling them names, and beat them so badly that seven days afterward both bore marks.

"These men refused to give their names, and when asked to show their shields did it in such a manner that the numbers could not be obtained."

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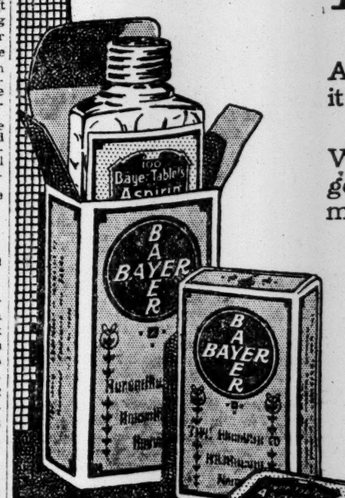


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# CITY PENSION ASSETS $202,775,568 SHORT

Continued from Page 1.

performance of duty is more than double the number of policemen. In the former group it is 9.7 per ten thousand, in the latter about 3.9 per ten thousand. In the Fire Department the number of deaths per year is 72 to 89.3 policemen for each ten thousand employes.

Considering the number of accidents on duty which resulted in disability, the Police Department shows nearly three times the number recorded in the case of the Fire Department. The policeman's annual rate is 12, while the firemen's rate is 4.6 per ten thousand.

The average annual salary in each of the four large departments is: Fire, $1,500; Police, $1,407; Health, $1,018; Street Cleaning, $835.

**Many Old Men on List.**

The report shows that the city has 4,647 employes who are 60 years old or over, drawing a total of $6,000,170 a year in salaries. The oldest of these is 91 years. The family history data, which was prepared for technical use, shows that the chances are nineteen to one against a city employe being married at the age of 20. At 30 the chances are seven to three that he is married, and at 60 the chances are nineteen to one that he is married.

The employes in the Street Cleaning Department have the largest families. At the age of 42 years the average man in this department has 3.8 children, although the statement apologizes for expressing children in decimals. The Health Department employe at that age has 2.3 children.

The highest mortality is among laborers, the annual rate being 15.7 per thousand. It is lowest among college professors, at 4.4. As to investment cost, the statement says:

It is interesting to compare the relative annuity value—that is, the relative amounts which, placed at interest, would be sufficient to pay a pension of $1 per year during the remainder of the life of a pensioner. It would require $11.59, placed at 4 per cent. interest, to pay a woman teacher, whose pension commenced at the age of 60, $1 per year for the remainder of her life. At the same age $11.31 would be sufficient to pay a pension in the Health Department, $10.38 would pay the pension of a clerk, $8.02 would be sufficient for a fireman, $8.01 for a policeman, and only $7.68 would be required to pay the pension of a street cleaner.

After discussing certain inequities in the various pension funds, the report proceeds:

**Facing Bad Situation.**

Reorganization of the nine individual pension funds for city employes will have to come, for the actuarial balance sheets for the separate funds all show liabilities greatly in excess of assets. The time is rapidly approaching when the funds will no longer be able to pay the pension claims as they come due. The teachers' fund reached this stage while the present report was in preparation. Now it is not able to pay the teachers who have already retired, and for over a year it has not been able to retire any additional teachers no matter how great the need. The Health Department fund will soon be in exactly the same condition.

The members of the Pension Commission are George W. Perkins, Chairman; Henry Bruère, Vice Chairman and Secretary; Frank H. Bethell, John A. Bolles, Ragnal C. Bolling, John H. Roschen, William H. Chorosn, Albert De Roode, Frank L. Dowling, August Ferrand, Joseph Haag, Louis H. Hahlo, Arthur Williams, S. Herbert Wolfe, and Mrs. F. H. Cothren.

# CHARITIES QUARREL IS REOPENED AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

P. Grace, Philip A. Carroll, Schuyler N. Warren, Thomas F. Woodlock, Edward L. Keyes, Jr., M. D.; John Whalen, Edward A. Arnold, John J. Pulleyn, Edward J. McGuire, Henry Helde, Joseph Frey, Outerbridge Horsey, Joseph F. Keany, and Charles W. Kraushaar.

Mr. Guthrie said in his statement:

"The reply of Messrs. Dodge, Wickersham, and Canfield, which you are about to publish, has not yet been considered by the Committee of Catholic Laymen. It will be laid before them as soon as the meeting can conveniently be held and an answer will then be sent. In the meantime it seems to me fit and proper to point out that our communication sought to evade controversial matters and to confine the discussion to two questions:

"First. The care and treatment of the poor and homeless children committed to private charitable institutions in the City of New York.

"Secondly. The alleged attitude of the Catholic Church.

"It is regrettable that the letter now published will compel us to discuss some controversial aspects of the situation now presented.

**No Cause to Laud Mayor.**

"It seems to me that it was quite unnecessary for Messrs. Dodge, Wickersham, and Canfield to have referred to the motives of the Mayor or to their belief in the conscientiousness of the Mayor's policy. We studiously avoided in our communication any criticism of the Mayor or any discussion of his motives, although some of us believed that he was not justified in his attack upon the Catholic Church and in apparently attempting to create the impression that the Catholic Church and its representatives were seeking to frustrate the due administration of the laws and to violate what he called the principle of the reciprocal non-interference of church and State. As a matter of fact the Catholic Church and its representatives have not violated that principle.

"The Mayor's attack upon the Catholic Church has created much confusion of thought. Criticism of public officials by Catholics or Catholic priests does not constitute interference by the church in matters of government. We know of no reason of public policy that could prevent a Catholic priest as a citizen from defending Catholic charitable institutions simply because they are being backed by public officials. We are not living in an age when Catholics or members of any other church may not freely challenge and refute slanders calculated to destroy all trust and confidence in the management, integrity, decency, and humanity of their charitable institutions. The absolute propriety of Catholics and of Catholic priests defending Catholic institutions from slanderous, misleading, and prejudicial statements seems to have been wholly lost sight of by many of the Mayor's defenders, as well as the constitutional guarantee that every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on every subject whatever. Criticism of a public officer, including the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Charities, or any person appointed by the Governor to examine and investigate the management and affairs of a State department is perfectly legitimate and proper, as is also refutation of published libels and misstatements in regard to Catholic institutions when such misstatements have been distorted in a sensational manner in which the proceedings before Mr. Strong have been reported and exploited. It is simply preposterous that the Mayor could pretend that criticism of such proceedings before a representative of the Governor constitutes an attempt to interfere with his duty to the poor and homeless children placed by the law under the protection of himself and his subordinates, or an interference by outsiders in a judicial proceeding.

**Call Publicity Premature.**

"In my judgment, it was likewise unnecessary for Messrs. Dodge, Wickersham, and Canfield to have referred to the letter about to be published to the Rev. Father William D. Farrell and Mgr. Dunn, in view of the examination now pending before Justice Greenbaum, which examination involves vital rights of those two citizens and seems to be resumed tomorrow morning, or for them to have used language which might, although unintentionally, create the impression that we, as Catholics, have criticised what these two priests have done in the performance of their religious duties.

"It was surely high time that some one on behalf of Catholics should have vigorously and indignantly protested against the attempts before Mr. Strong to discredit all Catholic institutions in the eyes of this community and all over the country. It was the special duty of Catholic priests in and out of their churches to defend Catholic charitable institutions. Every newspaper was spreading false statements; public opinion was being poisoned; as those engaged in the trade of publicity mongers usually phrase it, a proper atmosphere was being deliberately created for the destruction of the State Board of Charities, and it mattered not who was incidentally injured or vilified in that crusade, and weeks and months were passing by without any authoritative declaration from Mr. Strong, who could have promptly corrected much of the erroneous impression by declaring, as he did under oath before Justice Greenbaum last week, for example, that no testimony had been introduced before him tending to prove that children and pigs had been fed out of the same utensils. The investigation apparently had no limit to its duration or its inquisitorial scope.

**Father Farrell Justified.**

"Every student of human nature as it manifests itself in our day in the newspaper mind well knows the great, if not insurmountable, difficulty of bringing back public opinion to the truth after it is once poisoned, prejudiced and settled on any object. I hope it is not possible that just and candid men in this community will conclude that Catholic priests should have stood mute and suppressed their natural and just and indignant resentment and protest until the public ear had been thoroughly abused and public prejudice and passion firmly rooted. Have they not the right and was it not their duty as priests to attempt to arrest and suspend public judgment as to the charitable institutions under their management and not let such a momentous issue go by default? Although individually we may question the tone of some of the statements embodied in criticisms by Catholics of the Strong proceedings and Mayor Mitchel and his subordinates, and although we might wish that in some instances they had been expressed in language more reserved and more guarded, I know of no Catholic who doubts the propriety of Father Farrell's refuting the misstatements published as a result of the proceedings before Mr. Strong, or who believes that Catholics should have remained silent until Mr. Strong saw fit to make a report to the Governor. The persons primarily responsible for criticisms by Catholics of the Strong proceedings are those who presented and caused to be published untrue statements in regard to Catholic institutions.

"It will be noted that it is now conceded that the Catholic charitable institutions are being conducted in a manner satisfactory to the city authorities and that their method of keeping books and accounts is also satisfactory. That aspect, therefore, seems no longer to concern the Committee of One Hundred.

"Hence the only issues remaining are: (1) As to the right and adequacy of inspection by the city authorities, and (2) As to the attitude of the Catholic Church in regard to such inspection.

"I assert that the city authorities under the law as it now stands have, and for years have had, ample power to inspect all private charitable institutions of the city, and to require proper care and treatment of the children committed to them, and that only complete neglect to exercise that power and perform that duty could have rendered possible the alleged bad condition and alleged ill-treatment complained of in the proceedings before Mr. Strong. At any rate, neither the Mayor nor the Commissioner of Public Charities can show, as I am creditably informed, any interference by the Catholic Church in the performance of their duties of inspection."

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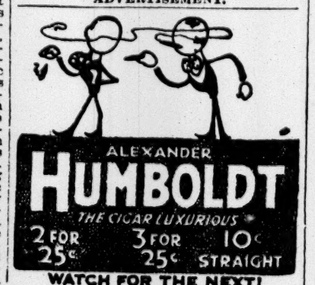


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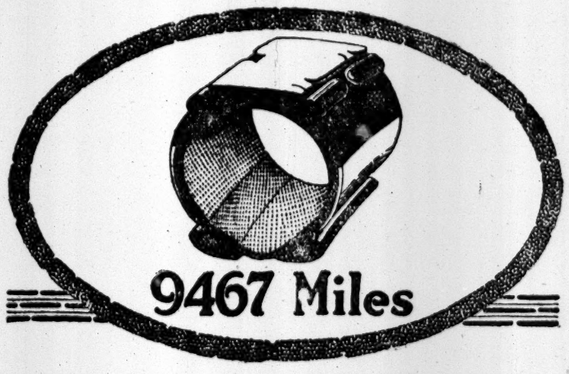


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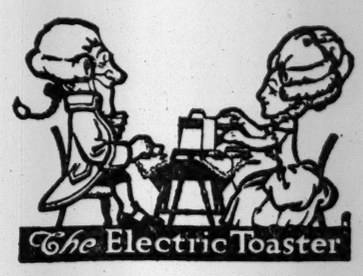


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# HUGHES SACRIFICED TO SAVE WHITMAN

## Moose State Committeemen Admit Seabury Had Majority at Syracuse.

## MAY BE A ROUND ROBIN

### Letter of Indorsement May Be Signed by Hughes Supporters—Seabury Petitions Started.

The leaders of the majority favoring the indorsement of Charles E. Hughes at the meeting of the Progressive State Committee on Saturday at Syracuse decided to adjourn the meeting, it was learned yesterday, because they could not obtain the passage of a resolution indorsing Hughes without permitting a vote on the Governorship, which was apparently certain to go in favor of Judge Samuel Seabury.

At the outset of the meeting the leaders who favored indorsing the Republican State and national tickets were satisfied that the vote would be two to one in favor of Hughes, and that there was a safe majority for Whitman. They lost fifteen votes, however, through the desertion of fifteen of their followers who could not stand the bitterness and turbulence of the meeting.

Then August F. Schwartzler of the Bronx, a supporter of Mr. Hughes, who held nine proxies, took the leaders of the Hughes and Whitman faction by surprise by announcing that he was for Seabury. He demanded a vote on the Seabury resolution first, and threatened to cast his ten votes against Hughes unless this motion was granted.

This was the situation, when a recess was taken and some rapid calculations were made by the Hughes-Whitman leaders. William H. Hotchkiss had every member of the committee card-indexed and was able to check up very rapidly. He found that the desertion of fifteen men and the switch by Schwartzler, made it extremely doubtful if the Seabury vote could be overcome.

Executive Auditor George F. Glynn, who was in an ante-room representing Governor Whitman, made similar rapid calculations.

**Found Whitman Was Beaten.**

During the recess a consultation was held by Walter A. Johnson, Chairman of the State Committee; Virgil K. Kellogg, Judge William L. Ransom, William H. Hotchkiss, and Jacob L. Holtzman. They came to the conclusion that, although they could easily obtain an indorsement of Hughes, they could not prevent the indorsement of Judge Seabury. They decided to save Whitman by sacrificing the indorsement for Hughes and went back to the meeting determined to prevent a vote by an early adjournment.

Mr. Holtzman of Kings said last night that the meeting was nearly two to one in favor of Hughes and that he believed a vote on the Governorship question would have gone in favor of Governor Whitman.

Robert H. Elder, who returned yesterday from Syracuse, said that within a few days Progressives all over the State would begin work on petitions to present the name of Judge Samuel Seabury at the primaries as a candidate for the Progressive nomination for Governor.

State Chairman Johnson said last night at his home at Pleasantville, N. Y., that the members of the Progressive State Committee could give Charles E. Hughes a substantial indorsement by signing a letter strongly urging Progressives to vote for him.

"It would be very easy to get a majority of the committee to sign such a statement," said Mr. Johnson. "A large majority favor Mr. Hughes in spite of the fact that the minority succeeded in blocking action in his favor at Syracuse. The adjournment sine die is not in any sense a victory for the opposition to the indorsement of Mr. Hughes, because the methods by which the adjournment was obtained will be appreciated by voters. Under the circumstances, an indorsement for Mr. Hughes by the committee would have been of no benefit to him. His supporters there did not want such an indorsement.

"There may be another meeting of the Progressive State Committee. That matter has not been decided yet, although it is not likely that another effort will be made to have a vote on the matter of indorsing the Republican candidate. The next steps to be taken will be decided within the next few days."

**G. W. Perkins Comments.**

George W. Perkins said he did not know of any movement to get an informal indorsement of Mr. Hughes through the medium of a letter. He said the opponents of Mr. Hughes had no reason to consider that they had won a victory at Syracuse.

"I think every right-minded man will see," he said, "that those who prevented action at the meeting were serving their personal political ends and not seeking to express the will of the party in the State of New York. It was clear that a very large majority wanted to indorse Mr. Hughes, but were prevented by the filibuster of a minority composed of men with axes to grind."

Robert H. Elder denied that the anti-Hughes faction had prevented a vote, and said that the contrary was the fact.

"During the day session a number of men who, after sending proxies to be voted for Hughes, had appeared at the meeting in person, altered their views and began to oppose any indorsement. The vote would have been so close as to rob the indorsement of any weight, or else would have been against indorsement. The fear of this caused the men who favored Hughes to put through the adjournment motion in order to escape this danger.

"Before the faction favoring Hughes began to appreciate the situation there was a practical understanding that the three resolutions should be debated together, each side to have an hour and a half. There would have been plenty of time for a vote. The result showed that the Progressive Party is opposed to committing itself in favor of either of the old parties, and favors having the men of the rank and file of the party pick their own candidates. The decision that an indorsement of Hughes from such a turbulent body would be valueless was made by the Hughes men when they saw their supporters were rapidly slipping from them.

**Scoffs at Round Robin.**

"I have heard that George W. Perkins and his associates may try to have Mr. Hughes indorsed informally by the signatures of committeemen to a letter, but that could not be considered a ratification of his candidacy on the part of the Progressive Party. A real indorsement could come only through a vote following an open discussion. The round robin, which has been suggested, would be an expression of a few individual opinions."

Jacob Shongut, a prominent Progressive in the Bronx, sent a telegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday denying the assertion of August F. Schwarzler that he had paid 98 per cent. of the bills of the Progressive Party in the Bronx in the last four years. Mr. Shongut said he contributed $1,700 in the campaign of 1912, and that Mr. Schwarzler contributed only $175.

## MISS KELLOR LAUDS HUGHES.

### Alliance Chairman Criticises Wilson and His Policies.

Miss Frances Kellor, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance, issued a statement yesterday, saying that the 3,000,000 women who would vote in November should prefer Mr. Hughes because his record of accomplishment proved that his election would substitute a large constructive policy applied to the issues of preparedness, nationalism, and Americanism, in place of hastily conceived measures dealing with great subjects piecemeal and in a haphazard way.

According to Miss Kellor, no message has been sent to Congress by President Wilson showing a grasp of the first necessity of military plans improvised under the pressure of political expediency have subjects before the country, while a year in advance and with no display of foresight, she said:

"A military system which rushes its men to the Mexican border, equipped as our men from New York were, is certainly not prepared. A system which leaves the families of these men to fly-by-night philanthropic organizations that give emoluments to keep the families of these men from starving, is an index of our lack of standards and our pitiful need of a national plan in our efforts. Women are in this campaign because it is a call to national service and because there is work to be done."

Miss Kellor said that the women's organizations would carry on a constructive campaign, "with a candidate who has not only a record of accomplishment but a record of policy and planning." She continued:

"We mean a campaign which is going to stand for things rather than against things. We mean a campaign that will, in showing the peril of a continued Wilson Administration, at the same time show the road by which we can travel to a better America.

"Let us be specific. Mr. Wilson uses the word 'preparedness' freely. What is 'preparedness'? A policy of preparedness includes military, industrial, agricultural and social preparedness—with universal military training as the only means to efficiency in any one of them. At no time has there been submitted to Congress any bills or messages which would indicate that these things are needed and must be set forward together to accomplish our purpose of protecting America."

## WORRY OVER HUGHES TRIP.

### Chairman Willcox Faces Storm to Confer with Candidate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 23.—William R. Willcox, the Republican National Chairman, made a three hours' automobile trip from Great Neck in a driving rainstorm tonight to talk with Charles E. Hughes about important developments in the campaign. Neither would discuss their conference, but it was said that it had to do with the Western trip, on which the nominee starts on Aug. 5.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Willcox had been in communication over the telephone earlier in the day, but decided that some of the problems which had come up could not be settled at long range. The conference lasted until such a late hour tonight that Mr. Willcox decided not to brave the storm again, and remained at the Hughes Summer home, Tremedden, for the night.

There have been reports of conflicting viewpoints in some of the States through which Mr. Hughes will pass on his Western tour about the meetings to be held. The nominee is finding it a difficult task to limit the number of addresses he is to make, as the invitations have come in by the score. Republicans and Progressives in all of the States also must be held in line if the trip is to be a complete success.

It was said that these were some of the points under discussion, although there was no admission of serious trouble in any State. Callers at Tremedden tonight were told that Mr. Hughes would have no comment to make about the conference, and that it was simply a general talk concerning the situation.

Mr. Willcox will return to New York on an early train tomorrow and immediately get to work to complete the details of the Western trip and submit to the leaders in various States the decisions reached at tonight's conference.

Mr. Hughes received a letter today from Chauncey P. Overfield, former Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of Utah, in which Mr. Overfield said he would vote for the Republican ticket. Mr. Overfield was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912, and was known as one of the "original Wilson men" in Utah. In his letter Mr. Overfield said he had traveled through several of the Western States, and was convinced that Mr. Hughes would be elected.

## T. R. VOTERS FOR WILSON.

### Young Men's Democratic League Enrolls 391 Original Moose.

The Bull Moose Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League has enrolled in the league 391 young men, who say they cast their first vote for Roosevelt in 1912. This announcement was made yesterday by Francis D. Gallatin, Chairman of the committee. The League, which has received the approval of President Wilson, has been organized in seventeen States, according to Frank D. Shelley, its President.

Before the end of this month it expects to have branches in every State working actively to capture for President Wilson young voters who formerly supported Colonel Roosevelt.

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# CARRANZA RECALLS CHIHUAHUA LEADER

## Trevino, Chief in Bandit Campaign, Is Summoned to Mexico City.

## LUIS HERRERA GETS POST

### Appointee Favors Operation of American Mines — Fears for Carranza.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 23.—That the Carranza Government's rule in Northern Mexico is shaky at the best is becoming more apparent, in the opinion of persons here who are following the Mexican situation closely. Additional evidence was found today in official advices to the War Department from General Bell at El Paso that General Trevino, the Carranza commander in Chihuahua, had been ordered to Mexico City. It is supposed here that Trevino's inactivity in the face of the revival of the Villista movement in his territory or his inability to cope with the situation was responsible for his recall.

The belief is growing that Villa is in the saddle again and beginning to reassert the power he formerly had. Army officers are inclined to credit the persistent reports that the wily bandit has recovered from his wound, and is gathering a considerable force of his former followers. It is doubted, however, that he has as many as 18,000 men, the number given in one of the reports. Officers are more inclined to give credence to the estimate of 500 men. But it is conceded that the enemies of the Carranza Government in Northern Mexico have been victorious in recent engagements and that the so-called Villistas are more than able to cope with the supposedly better armed and organized forces of the de facto authority.

The report from General Bell was sent to the War Department through General Funston, and, as given out by the department, read as follows:

"General Herrera has taken command in Chihuahua. General Trevino has been ordered to Mexico City and probably left today. Herrera believes in getting the mines in operation and encouraging foreigners to start work with their properties."

The information that General Herrera is favorable to the resumption of industrial activity in his military district is regarded here as a sign of a more friendly disposition toward the United States on the part of the Carranza Government. It relieves in a measure the feeling of surprise in Washington over the slowness of the Mexican authorities in coming to an agreement with the United States with regard to international differences.

Officials continue to maintain an attitude of reticence concerning the negotiations, but enough is known to make it clear that the United States is endeavoring to have an agreement reached that will enable the two Governments to settle all their existing troubles and lay the foundation for the rehabilitation of Mexico. It is the restoration of order in Mexico that is the principal aim of this Government. The mere withdrawal of American troops and the negotiation of an agreement for the reciprocal use of troops of either Government in the territory of the other, with a statement as to the causes that produced friction, will not satisfy the Wilson Administration, it is understood.

The Carranza Government proposed that a joint commission be formed for the purpose of considering these matters, but that was twelve days ago, and apparently the negotiations have not progressed in the most remote way since that time. This Government, according to what is said in well-informed circles in Washington, will not consent to the commission form of settlement unless the scope of the conference is broadened to include measures for the rehabilitation of Mexico. There exists in the way of men and money to accomplishing the ends desired is left to the commissioners. It is believed that the United States will be willing to give material help to the Carranza authority in the way of men and money, to accomplish the results hoped for.

It is contended here that the topics that the Carranza Government would bring before the proposed commission for adjustment could be considered and settled as well by a few military officers as by a commission of distinguished citizens of the two countries. This Government does not seem to feel that an agreement to withdraw American troops from Mexico and provide for guarding the international boundary will meet the present delicate situation. The agreement, it is held, must go much further if there is to be continued peace between Mexico and the United States. It is in this direction that the United States is understood to be working, but outward signs do not indicate that the Mexican Government appreciates the American position.

Why Mexico should consent to let the negotiations drag along when the Carranza authority in northern Mexico appears to be menaced is one of the mysteries of the situation to Washington observers. More defeats of the Carranza forces might cause this Government to doubt the ability of the de facto Government to carry out any agreement into which it might enter with the United States. If the commission plan should be agreed upon with the widest authority vested in the commissioners to work out a scheme for the rehabilitation of Mexico, the United States might feel morally bound to afford material assistance to the Carranza Government in ridding Mexico of the malcontents that have seriously menaced the friendly relations of the two countries.

The news of the recall of General Trevino to Mexico City has revived the report that Trevino had refused to carry out orders issued by General Obregon, the Secretary of War of the Carranza Government, who, according to recent rumor, has been at swords' points with General Carranza. One story had it that Trevino was not unfriendly to the Villista element.

# SOLDIER CRITICISES BORDER HOSPITALS

## Death of Healey, a Brooklyn Guardsman, Ascribed to Neglect in Comrade's Letter.

## WIFE APPEALS TO PRESS

### Says Washington Authorities Hush Up Complaints—War Department Requires Specific Complaints.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Public Ledger printed this morning a letter from the wife of an unnamed National Guardsman on the Mexican border, quoting from one received from her husband. The guardsman's letter charges the army medical authorities with negligence, referring especially to the death of Clinton O. Healey, a member of Company H, Twenty-third New York. Excerpts from the letter of the guardsman's wife follow:

"I have just finished reading in this morning's paper about the enthusiasm of Major Gen. Bliss over the way the guardsmen are being taken care of at the border. All the newspaper accounts seem to agree. Everything is lovely and only a few inconveniences are to be endured. I can't stand it any longer. It is wicked. I quote from a letter received from B—— last night and dated at Brownsville, July 16:

"'We had our first death in the regiment (23d N. Y. N. G.) yesterday. A fellow named Healey, in Company H, died on his way to the base hospital from jaundice. He was taken ill on Thursday and sent over to the Hospital Corps, and they sent him back, saying he was homesick and trying to shirk work. He lay in his tent, which was half flooded with water, for two or three hours longer, until he had got beyond help, I guess. Then they came after him and shipped him to the hospital. He died on the way.

"'The other day a fellow got bitten by a poisonous spider and beat it for the doctors. By the time he got there he had a lump on his leg as big as an egg. They told him to come around next morning at 9 o'clock.'"

The letter then tells of a private named Cahill who had a severe cold and was told to "let nature take care of itself." He is now, the writer said, suffering from pneumonia. Other instances of alleged neglect are cited.

"For God's sake, do something for these boys," the writer of the letter to The Public Ledger concludes. "This is not the only letter of the kind that has been written, but the authorities at Washington seem to be able to hush these things up, and they say that all such letters are written by men who want to pose as heroes and who make conditions much worse than they are. B—— is well as yet, and all my indignation is for the boys less robust who are suffering, but one can never tell what may happen. Please, please help those boys."

Clinton O. Healey, who was 22 years old, lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Healey, at 637 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was employed by a Wall Street firm. He joined Company H of the Twenty-third Regiment in December, 1915, and was commented at that time by the medical examiner on his physical condition, his father said last night.

"We received the news of his death in a telegram from Captain Cook, commanding Company H," Mr. Healey said. "We got no word from either the War Department or National Guard Headquarters, and we have thought it strange that the details should be so meager. I wish to make no formal criticism, however, until I receive full particulars, and I am now waiting to get full information from the authorities.

"Captain Cook's dispatch stated that Clinton had died of gastric enteritis and heat exhaustion. As I understand it, he was taken sick at Pharr, Texas, and was first sent to the field hospital at McAllister. From the field hospital he was sent to the base hospital at San Antonio, but died on the way.

"I hesitate to make any criticism of the Medical Corps without further details at hand, but it seems to me that the boy must have been very sick before he left McAllister, and it would be inclined to believe ill bad judgment to attempt to transport him in that condition the long distance from the field to the base hospital.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department has decided to ignore complaints of neglect and ill-treatment of National Guardsmen in the Federal service unless these complaints are specific and are made orally or over the signatures of persons whose identities can be established. This became known today when the attention of the department was called to the letter in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, charging that sick men were neglected and that one of them, Healey, had died from lack of medical attention.

The statement was made by the authorized spokesman for the department that anonymous complaints would be ignored, but that the department would undertake to investigate complaints made by responsible persons. The declared opinion of the department is that complaints of lack of food among the guardsmen and of neglect of sick soldiers are sporadic, and that on the whole they do not apply to the troops on the Texas border.

## SAYS SICK LIE ON GROUND.

### Correspondent Pictures Conditions in New Yorkers' Rain-Soaked Camp.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Monday, July 24.—The Chicago Tribune this morning prints a dispatch from a staff correspondent at McAllen, Texas, in which he says:

"McAllen headquarters for the division of New York militia, numbering between 16,000 and 20,000 men, has been reduced to a soggy pulp over night. The downpour drenched the entire area occupied by the New York division, which is stationed in three camps in the adjoining towns of Phaar, McAllen, and Mission.

"'The poor soldiers' Hardy frontiersmen and women of this section of the Rio Grande Valley, citizens accustomed to life in the open, to rain, and wind, and sun, and heat, are using the above quoted three words to express their feeling for the 16,000 or more young men who gave up homes and positions, families and friends, back in New York State to march West in response to a national call to arms.

"These men are sleeping in the mud, their sick are lying on the ground. Daily they are doing harder and more labor per man than any Mexican laborer in the country. Unaccustomed to the work, unaccustomed to the climate, unaccustomed to the food, they are toiling to the verge of exhaustion in the belief that the hardships, privations, and discomforts they are undertaking are necessary to make them soldiers."

The correspondent adds that he saw sixty sick soldiers lying on blankets on the damp ground.

## REFUTES RATIONS CHARGE.

### Quartermaster at McAllen Has Variety of Supplies.

*Special to The New York Times.*

McALLEN, Texas, July 23.—To refute the charges that the regular army had been at fault in the supplying of a varied diet to the National Guard, the depot Quartermaster here today furnished a list of the commodities which are at Harlingen, forty miles distant, ready for requisition at any time. The list included 22,408 pounds of fresh beef, 138,082 pounds of flour, 13,836 tins of tomatoes, 2,273 gallons of cane syrup, 25,110 pounds of bacon, 90,028 cans of evaporated milk, and unlimited quantities of oranges, lemons, and fresh vegetables.

Not content with the statement issued by the depot Quartermaster, Major General O'Ryan has sent a wire asking for the quantity of rations served daily to the enlisted men and demanding to know whether there had been a sufficient variety in the men's mess. This order went to the Colonels of the regiments, and they will be required to report back at once.

There has been considerable criticism of conditions at the field hospital at Camp McAllen, and this afternoon Major Franklin W. Ward, intelligence officer of the division, pointed out that the field regulations of the United States Army had been diligently carried out in the equipment and maintenance of the hospital unit. He declared that the complaint that the hospital had no cots for patients was manifestly unfair to the guard, inasmuch as the division could not be expected to get Federal supplies when there was no provision in regulations for their delivery. Major Ward said the field hospital was merely the connecting link between the battle line dressing station and the fully equipped base hospital.

That the criticism has reached Washington, however, is indicated in the announcement of the projected erection of a post hospital here. The building alone, exclusive of all equipment, will cost $15,000.

## SKEPTICAL ABOUT VILLA.

### American Officers Doubt the Bandit Is Being Cornered.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 23.—American army officers tonight did not share fully the optimistic opinion of Carranza's officers that Villa was being driven into a corner. Information from General Bell today indicated that Villa had not attacked Torreon or cut the communications between Torreon and the border, but that he was moving southward through the State of Durango six days ago in the direction of Torreon.

General Bell quoted an American who arrived in El Paso last night from Parral as saying that Villa was reported to have been at Inde, Durango, on July 17, and was preparing to leave immediately for the district around Torreon. The march from Inde to Torreon would require several days.

## SPECIAL PRIMARY IN MAINE.

### Nominees for Senator Burleigh's Seat Will Be Named Today.

PORTLAND, Me., July 23.—A primary to nominate candidates for the special election on Sept. 11 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Edwin P. Burleigh will be held tomorrow. The uncompleted term expires in March, 1919.

Kenneth C. M. Sills, Dean of Bowdoin College, has no opposition for the Democratic nomination. On the Republican side ex-Governor Bert M. Fernald of Poland and Congressman Frank E. Guernsey of Dover are the candidates. Guernsey declined to accept renomination for the House in order to be a candidate for the Senate.

# START BRANCH HERE TO AID EX-CONVICTS

## Officials of Prisoners' Relief Society Visit Sing Sing and the Island.

## FILL THOUSANDS OF JOBS

### Head of Organization Spent Five Years in Prison on Manslaughter Charge.

A branch bureau of the Prisoners' Relief Society, an organization founded in Huntington, W. Va., to get employment for men released from penal institutions and to aid their families, will be established in New York City, it was announced yesterday by Earl E. Dudding, founder and President of the society, who, with J. W. Koontz, Vice President, and Hugh S. Byrer, counsel, is at the Hotel Marlborough. The three men returned yesterday from a visit to Sing Sing, and yesterday afternoon inspected Blackwell's Island as the guests of Warden John J. Murtha.

During its two years of existence the society has secured employment for nearly 3,000 ex-convicts, in jobs ranging all the way from hod-carrier to executive positions. These men had been convicted of all kinds of crimes. Mr. Dudding himself served a five-year sentence for manslaughter, and it was his prison experience which led him into the work of making it easier for other ex-convicts to get employment.

At first, Mr. Dudding said yesterday, he found it very difficult to get a hearing from reputable firms for the convicts in whom he interested himself. The percentage of replies from employers to letters written them by the society was about ten to a thousand. He kept at it, however, and he now gets at least an answer, wnether favorable or unfavorable, from seventy-five out of every hundred.

Of applications received by the society from convicts all over the country, Mr. Dudding said, he has yet to fail in getting jobs for them. It has taken time in some cases to get work suited to the men's ability, but the organization does not believe in giving a skilled mechanic a job at digging ditches, and he said he kept writing letters and securing interviews until he got the prisoner the kind of place for which his ability fitted him.

Mr. Dudding displayed a series of letters written in behalf of a California man, some of which were on letterheads of prominent manufacturing firms. The convict is an accountant, a college man.

"It would never have done to get him a cheap place," said Mr. Dudding. "If he had taken a position lower than the one for which his training fitted him he might have been a failure for life, so we kept writing away"—and he showed at the bottom of the pile of correspondence a letter from a big firm in San Francisco promising to employ the convict.

The society's officers said they were much pleased with conditions in both Sing Sing and on Blackwell's Island. Mr. Byrer spoke to the prisoners at Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon, telling them of the aims of the Prisoners' Relief Society, and will speak at Sing Sing tonight. He and Mr. Dudding will speak at Blackwell's Island Wednesday morning at an entertainment on the anniversary of Warden Murtha's taking charge at the island.

After the meeting yesterday afternoon the prisoners, some of whom the relief society already has on its list, crowded about the speaker asking questions and showing a lively interest in the organization. Warden Murtha referred to the society as the "only organization of its kind which was really accomplishing results."

Although the Prisoners' Relief Society has been conducting work all over the country, it has heretofore conducted its efforts entirely from the Huntington headquarters. The establishment of a New York branch will probably lead to the establishment of branches in other cities.

## ASKS AID FOR EX-CONVICTS.

### Welfare League Official Makes Appeal to Merchants' Association.

An ex-prisoner seeking employment found himself repeatedly denied work by business men to whom he told his prison record. Becoming discouraged, he finally obtained a letter of recommendation written for another man, and with it obtained employment with a large New York firm. He worked for the firm for two years and "made good."

One day a friend of the manager of the New York firm was being shown around the plant and recognized the ex-prisoner, who was at work in the shipping department. He asked the manager in surprise if he employed ex-convicts.

"Not if we know it," replied the manager.

"But," said the visitor, "that man working over there is an ex-convict."

The manager was unwilling to believe this at first, asserting that the ex-prisoner was one of the best men the firm ever had had, but he finally questioned the employe and found that what had been said of him was true.

The Board of Directors of the firm was called together and voted to discharge the man despite his good record.

The incident was related yesterday by Martin T. Loonam, Secretary and Agent of the Mutual Welfare League, of which Thomas Mott Osborne is President, in a letter to S. C. Mead, Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York. The letter contained an appeal for opportunities for reformed law breakers. Mr. Loonam wrote that he was in favor of persons who had been in prison telling the truth about themselves, but that honest labor was the only means through which men who had been unfortunate could rehabilitate themselves.

"I want to appeal to the business people generally of this city and State to help us keep a man out of prison," wrote Mr. Loonam. "The only sure method is work—hard work and a living wage."

The league, he said, needed employment for men who could work as mechanics, helpers in factories, automobile repair men, drivers and laborers. It also had several men available for a higher grade of work, such as clerks and bookkeepers.

The Directors of the Mutual Welfare League are George W. Wickersham, Judge William H. Wadhams, Francis Lynde Stetson, Robert S. Brewster, Dr. Walter B. James, Arnold W. Brunner, Adolph Lewisohn, Thomas Mott Osborne, Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, Professor James C. Egbert, George W. Kirchwey, James Byrne, F. W. Goetze, J. J. Manning, and Dr. E. Stagg Whitin. Mr. Loonam's office is at 605 Madison Avenue.


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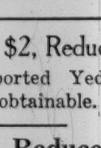
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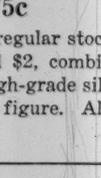
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EVERY silk cap in our regular stock, formerly sold at $1, $1.50 and $2, combined with a special purchase of high-grade silk caps, sold to us at a remarkably low figure. All sizes from 6⅝ to 7⅞.
Today—A special Clearance Sale of
500 Men's Mohair Dusters, at $6.75
Reduced from $12.50 and $10
THESE sweeping reductions have been made to effect an immediate clearance. Double and single breasted models to select from, with either plain or belted back. Sixth Floor.
Saks Seashore Robes for Men at $5
AN exclusive Saks model, ideal for wear over your bathing suit at the seashore, as required by the new city ordinance.
Made of good quality blanket, in several colors and patterns, obtainable in small, medium and large sizes. Fifth Floor.
Continuing Today the Sale of
Fine Silk Shirts for Men at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95, $5.95,
In a wonderful range of weaves and designs.
Men's Marquisette and Grenadine Neckwear at 55c
COOL, summery scarfs, in liberally cut, open-end style, reflecting the very newest ideas in Summer neckwear for men. Main Floor.

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A Reduction Sale of Men's Summer Suits
now in progress on the First Floor, comprises practically the entire stock of Suits, in flannels and tropical-weight materials (sizes incomplete in some instances) marked at the clearance prices of
$8.00, $12.50, $16.50 & 18.00
Considering the qualities of these Suits purchasers taking advantage of this occasion will profit by a considerable price saving.
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Today at 8:30 A. M. Sharp
The Half Yearly Sale of
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Reduced from $28, $25, $23, and $20—to
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¶ We invite you to consider the above range of former prices and we want you to know that it stands for an unlimited range of selection. In fact, there is in this great sale virtually as much latitude as at any time during this entire season, thanks to the Saks policy of keeping its assortments complete right up to sale time. And every suit is this season's product, don't overlook that. All new, fresh, up-to-the-minute, five-star final fabrics and models, cut, tailored and finished with all the fluency and felicity of line that has made us famous in the world of clothes. A small charge for alterations
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Recently I had read how one big merchant in Detroit had signed with Chalmers; how another big man in Boston had joined the family; how another wise one in Chicago had enrolled.

So I proceeded to act. I made a deal in record time. I signed a contract, put up my money and committed myself to $6,250,000 worth of them in twelve months. The truthfulness of that little slogan "Quality First" which you always see under the Chalmers monogram did a lot to win me.

Six years of selling automobiles in the ten-million zone around New York taught me many things. The greatest was this: The people want a quality car.

I helped my own cause a great deal as I built special bodies with smart lines and equipped with every known necessity and many novelties. These bodies had the quality appeal.

Stand on Fifth Avenue any day and you'll observe how much I was right.

So I sought the Chalmers. It was the one car I wanted. I tried a year ago to get it and failed. Today I have it and I'm mighty proud.

I terminated my agreement with the company whose cars I had been representing for six years. When my salesmen came in the next morning, much to their surprise there were Chalmers cars on the floor and not only at my establishment on Broadway, but in the Bronx, in Brooklyn and Yonkers as well. In 24 hours my stores, my signs, my service, my men had been Chalmersized.

Thus you will see how much I like the Chalmers cars.

A purchase running into $6,250,000 is no child's play. It is the biggest single purchase ever made by an automobile distributor. It continues me the biggest distributor of cars in the whole world.

Hardly does the layman appreciate the magnitude to which this business has grown. Little does he realize that upwards of $2,000,000 stands expended in our local equipment alone. And the smallest part of that equipment is in our four salesrooms, magnificent as they are. The investment is "out in back"—in service facilities, in other places to make people who buy Chalmers cars glad they bought them, to make those two gigantic words: "Quality First" ring true 100%.

I have the 1917 cars with various types of bodies on display. And as usual many of my own creations are being mounted on Chalmers chassis.

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# BUSINESS MEN URGE MILITARY TRAINING

### Chamber of Commerce of the United States Makes Its Referendum Vote Public.

### SENTIMENT OVERWHELMING

### More Than 350 Trade Bodies Vote and in 26 States Approval Is Unanimous.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States made public yesterday the result of a census recently taken of the various chambers of commerce and other trade organizations to ascertain the views of the business men of the country on universal military training. More than 350 organizations responded and the result shows that twenty-six States voted unanimously in favor of compulsory military training, while the majority in favor of the proposition was substantial in sixteen of the remaining States. Only one State, Alabama, voted against the proposition, while no vote was recorded in the five other States. The District of Columbia, Alaska, the Philippines, and Hawaii also voted unanimously for the proposition, as did also the membership of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

The States in which the chambers and trade organizations voted unanimously for the universal proposition are Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

The States in which the vote, while not unanimous, was overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Colorado, and California. In South Carolina five organizations voted for the proposition and three voted against it, while in Montana the vote was 4 to 2 in favor of universal training.

The referendum submitted to the various organizations to vote yes or no on, and which was drafted by the Defense Committee of the National Chamber of Commerce, was as follows:

> The committee, recognizing military obligation equally with the civic obligations as a fundamental duty of democratic citizenship in a republic, and to establish a system which will affect every man alike, recommends that universal military training be adopted as a fundamental democratic principle of our military policy and be enforced by law to furnish adequate land, sea, and industrial forces in peace and war.

"This is not a simple statement," the bulletin of the National Chamber issued yesterday, says. "But the subject is a new and complicated one for Americans and has many angles which are as yet unfamiliar in this country. The main point is that business men have now recognized the military obligation in a democracy as of equal rank with the civic duties of citizens and stated their conviction that recognition of this principle is fundamental. They have gone further, and recorded a conclusive vote that a system of universal military training is one which will affect every man alike. In other words, instead of being militaristic or aristocratic, it is a thoroughly democratic principle.

"Finally, business men are not afraid of compulsory military education. They believe it will develop a better-balanced and more self-disciplined youth from which to build succeeding generations of American citizens. They have registered their opinion that it will not only prepare citizens for wars which all hope to avoid, but will fit them better for virile, substantial peace which all hope to enjoy.

"The beginning of compulsory education was regarded by a famous English philosopher, Herbert Spencer, as the doom of progress; it has proved to be one of its mainstays. The acceptance by the American people of an equal obligation for military duty on the part of all citizens should, it is believed, prove of equal value. It is now urged emphatically by a responsible and conservative element of the public and in the movement the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will, therefore, be led, necessarily, to play a large part.

"How many people in the United States, even how many business men, would have ventured six months ago to predict that the commercial and trade organizations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the leading business associations of the country, would come out solidly for universal military training? Yet such a prediction would, if anything, have proved short of the truth. Business men have gone further. They have registered their support of a system of universal military training which is to be enforced by law to provide adequate industrial, as well as military and naval, forces, both in peace and in war. The system is not to stop short at the brink of war and turn the fate of the country over to patriotic volunteers; it is to be enforced by law to provide man power for defense in war.

"Public opinion has gone forward with giant strides since the outbreak of the European war. The army reorganization law has already provided for a regular force in excess of 200,000 men—very nearly up to the number called for by the General Staff of the army and indorsed by the referendum."

The statement, continuing, points out that at present there is no bill before Congress for universal military training. "Yet," it adds, "public opinion is swinging strongly to a final conclusion on this vital matter. It is no exaggeration to say that this is the most momentous disclosure of public opinion which has yet been produced."

The statement giving the result of the referendum vote of the Chamber was shown to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who said it was one of the most significant and interesting documents he had read in a long time.

## 500 RESTAURANTS RATED.

### Health Department Says Work Will Be Continued.

The Health Department, having inspected some 500 of the 5,600 restaurants and eating places in this city, is now preparing for a continuance of its campaign to insure cleanliness and protect the health of those who eat away from home. At present Dr. Lucien P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, said yesterday, the restaurant inspection work is going on slowly because so many of the inspectors have been called upon to assist in checking infantile paralysis. The lull in the work, however, is giving the restaurant keepers an opportunity to improve the sanitary conditions of their places, and in this respect, Dr. Brown said, a good work was being accomplished. The keepers of eating places were of their own initiative giving their places a good cleaning up. In this, he said, many are guided by the results of the first inspection, and others whose places were not visited have the knowledge to guide them that was gained by the inspection work done in other restaurants and through the thousands of copies of the rules and regulations sent out by the Health Department for their guidance.

# MOVE CLOCK AHEAD AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

### To Hasten Practice on Rifle Range Citizen Soldiers Start Day at 4:15.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 23.—The clock has been moved ahead an hour and a half in the Sixth Training Regiment. The day's work tomorrow will begin at 4:15 A. M. instead of 5:45, the time under the old schedule, in order to give the citizen soldiers an opportunity to finish their shooting on the rifle range by Tuesday night.

The men are to be on the range before 6 o'clock, and the rookies who have been drafted for the "pit detail" must get out there thirty minutes earlier. The members of the "pit detail" are required to stand for hours in the butts and mark the shots of their fellow-rookies as they fire. The temperature in the butts, according to those who have been there, is about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and there is no way of getting out once one is there. The bullets whistle over the men's heads and they get much of the thrill of real battle, although there is no danger.

One of the rookies walked up to Lieutenant Atkins of Company D today and asked to be put on the detail.

"The Third Platoon is to supply the pitmen tomorrow," Lieutenant Atkins said, "but I guess I can put you in there if you want to go very much."

"I am Professor of Physics at the University of Virginia," the rookie said, "and I should like to observe the phenomena in the butts."

Lieutenant Atkins told the rookie, who was Professor G. H. Hoxton, that he would strain a point to put him on the detail.

Guarding against accidents on the range is a great task. The range officers and company commanders have adopted a system which they say prevents carelessness. Every man, as he advances, opens the bolt of his rifle, so that it is impossible to load it. He lies down in his place with the rifle that way, and when he has finished shooting he again opens the bolt and walks back with it that way.

It was definitely decided yesterday that all four regiments should go on the hike together, occupying the same camp. This will make camps of between 7,000 and 8,000 men, if the regulars are counted. The route will be to the south instead of to the northwest, the direction first planned.

Colonel Roosevelt did not arrive at Elizabethtown this morning, contrary to expectations, but he will get there early this week, it is said. Probably he will visit the camp to see his two sons, but will not be received there officially by General Wood.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is at the Hotel Champlain. He did not go to the camp today.

## HOOKS SHARK; SHOOTS IT.

### Dr. Halsey Catches 160-Pound Fish, Six and One-Half Feet Long.

A 160-pound shark, six and one-half feet long, was caught at Silver Hole, Jamaica Bay, yesterday by Dr. W. Edward Halsey of 203 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Equipped with rod, reel, 200 yards of special thread line, and a tarpon hook with a six-foot leader of piano wire, Dr. Halsey put off from the Broad Channel Station in a rowboat yesterday afternoon. When off Silver Hole he baited his hook with half a weakfish, weighing about three-quarters of a pound. For half an hour nothing happened. Then came a sudden jerk which nearly pulled Dr. Halsey overboard.

For ten minutes Dr. Halsey played with the fish before calling for help from John Raymond, who was in a rowboat near by. With Raymond's assistance Dr. Halsey hauled his fish to the surface, when both men saw that it had the distinctive V-shaped fin of a shark. At this moment the rod broke, the reel dropping to the bottom of the boat. Dr. Halsey grabbed the line, about ten feet of which burned through his fingers. With Raymond winding the reel, Dr. Halsey managed to get the shark to the surface once more, when he killed it with six shots from a .38-calibre revolver.

The shark was taken to the Broad Channel Station and placed on exhibition. It had a white belly and blue head and back, as did the sharks recently caught on the New Jersey coast.

## $20,000 FOR ZIONIST FUND.

### Will Be Used for New Settlement in Palestine.

The General Fund Day collection conducted by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs brought about $20,000 yesterday, an announcement made at the New York headquarters in the Aeolian Building last night said. The money will be used to help build up the new settlement for Jews in Palestine.

The Committee for Zionist Affairs has been doing constructive work in Palestine, such as building roads, giving legal advice to persons without money to engage a lawyer, maintaining schools, and furnishing information through the office at Jaffa to agriculturists. The committee has also been forwarding about $1,000 a day from Jews in the United States to their co-religionists in Palestine without charge.

The collection conducted yesterday will be continued in many of the cities and rural districts of the country.

## CLOAK MEN MEET TODAY.

### Final Draft of Settlement to be Drawn for Union Vote.

The settlement committees of the cloak manufacturers and of the Cloakmakers' Union will meet today to complete the strike settlement agreement to be submitted to a vote of the union members this week.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, said last night that the workers might not be back at work before next Monday, as it would take three days for the vote.

"It is not entirely true that the strike has been settled," he said, "for the agreement form has not yet been completed. There are still several items to be decided, one of which is the status of the sub-manufacturers."

Orders were issued yesterday by the Strike Committee to keep pickets on duty until the official end of the strike.

## QUIT SAILINGS TO THIS PORT

### Spanish Liners Find Not Enough Freight to Pay.

Officers of the Spanish liner Alfonso XIII., which arrived yesterday from Vigo, Corunna and Cadiz direct, said that it was the last sailing from Northern Spain to New York because there was not sufficient cargo at Vigo, Corunna or Bilbao to make the voyage pay. From now on the steamships will go from Northern Spain to Havana and Mexico and back to Spain without coming up to New York. He added that the steamships of the Spanish Line, from Barcelona, will still continue their service to New York.

Among the passengers on board was Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Madrid, and seven naval engineers who have come over to study naval construction in this country.

### Gen. Gorgas Returns to Canal Zone.

PANAMA, July 23.—Major General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who, at the head of a commission, has been touring South America to study sanitary conditions, has returned here. A public reception was held in his honor today by Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Acting Governor of the Zone.

# 1915 CITY FIRE LOSS LEAST FOR 50 YEARS

### Only $5,757,018 Worth of Property Destroyed, Nearly $1,000,000 Less Than in 1865.

### MUCH DUE TO INSPECTION

### Sprinklers and Other Preventive Measures Greatly Increased—Most of the Fires in Homes.

The fire loss in this city in 1915 was the lowest in any year of the last fifty during which a uniformed force has been in existence and records kept. The loss last year was $5,757,018. In 1865 it was nearly $1,000,000 more.

The records of fire losses since 1911 show that the extension of fire prevention methods and the increasing care exercised by the public has steadily diminished the losses by fire.

In 1911, fire did damage amounting to more than $12,000,000 in this city. The loss was $9,000,000 in 1912; $7,000,000 in 1913, and $8,000,000 in 1914. The per capita fire loss has been steadily cut down from $2.50 in 1911 to $1.06 last year, this figure being the lowest in the history of the city.

This is set forth in the annual report of Fire Commissioner Adamson, which is contained in a 170-page volume, handsomely bound in pasteboard the color of a midnight fire, with a cover picture showing the Rescue Squad tackling a fire in smoke helmets. In a letter to the Mayor, printed in the report, Commissioner Adamson says:

> To three causes the reduced fire loss may be attributed:
>
> Systematic extension of fire prevention, monthly building inspections by firemen, and increased efficiency of the uniformed force due to the Fire College and School of Instruction.
>
> More sprinklers were installed under fire prevention orders in 1915 than in any previous year, and the greatest amount of substantial structural fire prevention work in buildings was secured.

### Good Work of Inspectors.

This is because 300 firemen, one in each company district, relieved the Fire Prevention Inspectors of the housekeeping inspections and left them free for the more effective and permanent form of structural fire prevention work.

The 300 firemen inspectors made 1,500,000 inspections during the year and corrected 50,000 fire-producing conditions by verbal requests. Their work caused buildings generally to be kept in better condition, and undoubtedly substantially reduced the number of fires.

Commissioner Adamson said that carelessness continued to hold first place as the cause of fires, and that the great majority of the fires continued to occur in the homes. Of the total of 13,416 fires 8,969 occured in places where people live.

This showing was made, according to Commissioner Adamson, although for the first time since 1894 the budget for the Fire Department was reduced. The decrease in the budget for 1915 was $65,110. The budget for 1916 is decreased by $173,050. For a period of sixteen years up to 1915 the budget had increased, the Commissioner said, at the annual rate of $313,867.

The chief savings were $294,647 in the cost of supplies and $95,990 in the abolition of vacant positions. Another saving was made by revoking the details of 18 officers and 65 firemen. During the year the salaries of 113 employes were raised and those of 85 reduced. A summary of the report of Chief J. O. Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention says:

> One of the great difficulties in fire prevention work is the enforcement of orders. Much of this work is accomplished without carrying the people into court. In fact, if it were neces-ary to go into court for the purpose of enforcing every order issued very few orders could be enforced. This explains the necessity of discouraging such delay in compliance as necessitates the taking cases into court. The right of court to impose penalties, and in extreme cases to vacate property.
>
> During the year most attention has been given by the Fire Prevention Bureau to attacking conditions in buildings where the greatest hazards prevail. The safeguarding of motion picture dangers in the city has occupied a great amount of attention, and it was necessary to conduct a campaign of education among the film houses to insure reasonably safe conditions.

### Dynamite a Big Problem.

Another important problem was the storage and use of dynamite. Owing to the large construction work going on, as well as the arrival of vast quantities of ammunition for Europe, very serious conditions prevailed. The total amount of dynamite used in New York during the year 1915 was 1,447,682 pounds. To this must be added the many tons of explosives loaded on ships.

During 1915 every parochial school in the city was visited by inspectors from the Bureau of Fire Prevention and orders given to surround the pupils with up-to-date safeguards.

Chief Kenlon's contribution to the report shows that of 13,417 fires 11,101 were confined to the point where they started, while 12,538 were confined to the buildings in which they originated. Only 247 fires did substantial damage to more than one building.

The heaviest fire loss for the year was $150,000. The worst fire was in the diamond factory in Brooklyn, where twelve lives were lost. The causes and lessons of this disaster are treated at length in the report.

Thomas F. Brophy, Acting Chief of the new Bureau of Investigation, says there has been a large growth of insanity recently and that many feebleminded persons are at large, many of them pyromaniacs. Their method is usually to make fires in hallways, cellars, and dumb-waiter shafts. Chief Brophy charges to a pyromaniac the fire at 104 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, which caused the death of Mrs. Isa Miller and her three children. Arson for the collection of insurance has diminished, however, according to Chief Brophy, who says:

### Mercantile Fires Watched.

> "A permanent business squad has been organized, whose duty it is to scrutinize every mercantile fire in the city. This squad consists of Assistant Fire Marshals who have made a study of conditions, who are familiar with methods of accounting, and who have had success in important investigations where large interests are concerned.
>
> "There has been a phenomenal decrease in the number and extent of fires in the mercantile districts. This, though in some measure attributable to improved financial conditions, is also due to the increased efficiency of investigation by this bureau."

## LINER HURON DAMAGED.

### Puts Back to Jacksonville After Bumping Mayport Jetties.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 23.—The steamer Huron of the Clyde Line, with sixty-four passengers aboard, put back into port here today with a hole stove in her bow, as the result of striking the jetties near Mayport while outward bound Saturday night for New York.

It was said she was not badly damaged.

# CASHIER KILLS HIMSELF IN HIS BANK'S OFFICE

### Clarence Culver, of Great Barrington, Believed to Have Broken Down Through Overwork.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 23.—Clarence Culver, acting cashier of the National Mahaiwe Bank, shot and killed himself with a revolver while alone in the bank office today. The police believe he was mentally unbalanced through overwork and worry.

Two of his superiors, the President and the cashier, have been obliged to give up their duties within the last few months through illness, and the bulk of their work fell on Culver, who was the cashier's assistant.

## "PURITY" PROJECTED.

### Beautiful Figure of a Famous Model Exploited on the Screen.

The beautiful figure of that celebrated model, Audrey Munson, is systematically and thoroughly exploited in a photoplay called "Purity," which, after some deletions made at the behest of the License Commissioner, was put on view Saturday night at the Liberty Theatre, where it remains to be seen—or did at last accounts. Purity is the name of a simple country lass who ventures forth as an artist's model, and who also plays the rôle of Virtue in the allegorical visions of a bad and extraordinarily funereal looking poet. Like Little Billee with Trilby, he makes a great fuss when he finds she has been posing for the altogether, but he subsides as soon as he hears the proceeds went toward the publication of his poems. From the sample of his verse flashed on the screen you fear the end did not justify the means.

The spectacle of Virtue wandering in scant and translucent robes through the highly conventionalized landscape gardens of some California millionaire gives the flavor of meretriciousness Hichens found in the "Woman with the Fan," but aside from this the picture is quite inoffensive. This is not to say it will not be relished by those specialists in furtive photographs whom Anthony Comstock used to harry in his prime.

Rol Cooper Megrue's "Under Cover" has been retold in motion pictures, with Hazel Dawn and Owen Moore in the parts originally played by Lily Cahill and William Courtenay. This ingenious melodrama is a trifle perplexing on the screen, where the photoplay, like the play, preserves the story-teller's secret until the last few minutes, but the screen version is cleverly made.

At the Strand you may see Rita Jolivet in "An International Marriage," and at the Rialto Mae Marsh and Robert Harron in "The Marriage of Molly-O."

The Mae Marsh picture, as is broadly hinted in its title, is a picturesque Irish romance of the old school. It is appropriately accompanied by Ernest Ball melodies, and Miss Marsh, with her extraordinarily expressive face, is a quite captivating wild colleen. She deserves to be called the "Maude Adams of the screen" rather more than the majority of the eighty-four movie girls to whom the title is invariably applied. At the Rialto Theatre, by the way, they have commenced in their travelogue pictures a series of little journeys to Alaska, which are mighty pleasant in these dog days.

### "Potash and Perlmutter" In London.

A company of American players will sail Aug. 29 for London to appear there in "Potash and Perlmutter In Society." The play will be presented by A. H. Woods in the Queen's Theatre, where its predecessor, "Potash & Perlmutter," ran for 683 consecutive performances. The company will include Lee Kohlmar, Gus Yorke, Franklin Hanna, Ernest Milton, Peter Wieser, Elice Martin, C. F. Newsome, and Charles Leonard.

### Community Players Organize.

The Community Players of Richmond Hill, L. I., have issued a call for members to the organization. There are four classes of members, life, sustaining, subscribing, and active, the respective dues of which are $100, $25, $5, and $2. The players have established a community theatre in Richmond Hill and during the coming year plan to make four public productions, each production to run for two or more nights. In addition to these performances there will be special performances of other plays, and lectures on various phases of the drama for members.

### Dates of New Productions.

The first performances of "The Brazilian Honeymoon" and "Please Help Emily," will take place Monday night, Aug. 14, the former at the Forty-fourth Street and the latter at the Lyceum Theatre. "The Brazilian Honeymoon" is a musical comedy from the German of "Die Schone Schwedin" of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grunwald. It has been adapted for America by Edgar Smith and Matthew Woodward. Murdock will be featured in "Please Help Emily," a comedy originally produced in London.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Alla Nazimova has signed a contract with Herbert Brenon for her first appearance in motion pictures. Mr. Brenon, who recently produced the Annette Kellermann film, "A Daughter of the Gods," which is to be exhibited shortly, has left the Fox staff and organized his own producing company. A screen version of "War Brides," the playlet in which Mme. Nazimova appeared in vaudeville, has been chosen for her film debut. While the playlet tells a story of a phase of the war, the film will contain no battle scenes, as Mr. Brenon believes the public is tired of them.

Otto Hauerbach's new play, "Blood Will Tell," will be presented by H. H. Frazee in the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park, tonight as his first production of the new season. Henry Kolker heads the cast, which also includes Paul Everton, David Higgins, Frederick Esmelton, Donald Gallaher, Theodore Kehrwald, Henry Duffey, Will Gregory, Richard Hale, and Emelie Polini.

Ethel Clifton's play, "For Value Received," which was produced at the Alcazar Theatre, San Francisco, last month with Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams in the principal roles, is scheduled for a New York presentation next month. Miss Clifton will play the role created by Miss Reed.

"The Belle of Burmah" is the title of a new operetta Oreste Vesselli has composed for production early in the season. Norman Swartout is the author of the book.

The afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 8, has been designated as Actors' Fund Day at the Stampede, the Wild West show that will be given at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Aug. 5 to 12.

"The Victory of Conscience" is the title of the first photo play for which Lou-Telegen has acted since his marriage last Winter to Geraldine Farrar. The scenario was written by Margaret Turnbull and the picture was photographed at the California studios of the Lasky Company. It will be released next month.

Mary Pickford's next picture, "Hulda from Holland," will be released July 31. Miss Pickford's role, as the title suggests, is that of a little Dutch maiden, and to secure the requisite atmosphere a Dutch village was constructed near Hempstead, L. I.

Walter Jones has been engaged for an important role in Willard Mack's comedy, "King, Queen, Jack," which A. H. Woods will produce in New York in September.

At the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, N. J., last night there was a benefit for the Fund for the Permanent Blind of the Allies. Some of the Broadway stars who volunteered were Anna Held, Marie Dressler, and Ross and Fenton. The proceeds were more than $8,000.


MANY, MANY WAYS

There are many ways to happiness, and one is always open—to help us make repairs when the tiny human machine gets out of order.

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55th St., at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)


# SIX BATHERS DROWN; THREE IN CONEY SURF

### Strongest Undertow in Years Imperils the Thousands In the Water.

### TWO SISTERS ARE RESCUED

### Life Guards Bring Ashore Misses Agnes and Ursula Kilvey at Manhattan Beach.

Heavy surf and the strongest undertow in years were responsible for six drownings in New York and vicinity yesterday. There were many rescues. Large numbers of bathers were in the water, there being about 200,000 at Coney Island alone.

Three drownings were reported at Coney Island. Abraham Perlin, 20 years old, of 178 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was swimming out beyond the breakers when he was seen to throw up his hands and go under. Life savers hurried to the spot, but he did not come up again. His body was washed ashore later in the afternoon.

The body of an unidentified man about 18 years old came ashore about the same time. Nothing is known about him, as no one saw him enter the water. It is thought he was drowned during the afternoon.

Isaac Wannkowsky, 35 years old, of 73 East Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan, was in bathing near Henderson's wharf. He found himself being carried out by the undertow and called for help. The life-savers reached him as he went down for the second time and brought him ashore. Wannkowsky staggered to his bathhouse and suddenly collapsed. When the physicians arrived they found him dead from overexertion.

Adolph Winkopp, 19 years old, of 1,342 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, who was staying with his uncle, Dr. John J. Hogan, at his Summer home on 137th Street, Bell Harbor, Rockaway Beach, was swimming at the foot of that street when he was overwhelmed by the high surf and caught by the undertow. He screamed for help, and William J. McCoy of Belle Harbor went to his rescue. McCoy reached him as he went under for the second time and held him up for a moment. He then instructed Winkopp to roll on his back so that he would offer less resistance to the waves and could be brought in more easily. Winkopp rolled over as a large wave broke, and when the wave passed McCoy found Winkopp had gone with it. He dived a number of times, but was unable to recover his body, which was washed ashore a few hours later at the foot of 139th Street.

Harry O'Connell, 23 years old, a bookkeeper of 656 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, called for help and went under at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, Rockaway Beach. George Zimmerman reached him when he came up after the second immersion, and brought him ashore. O'Connell was unconscious and did not respond to the pulmotor of the Rockaway Beach Hospital.

Samuel McNally, 22 years old, of 524 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, stepped into a deep hole while wading out at Bayview Avenue, Rockaway Beach. He called for help and his friends, Robert Powers of 488 Ninth Avenue and Bernard Sherwood of 770 Boston Road, the Bronx, went to his rescue. McNally went down for the last time before they reached him and they were unable to find his body, although they dived for it many times.

Agnes and Ursula Kilroy, sisters, of 1,724 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, were smothered by the surf off Oriental Park at Manhattan Beach. Lifesavers rushed to their assistance and brought them ashore after each had gone under several times. Both were resuscitated and went home.

While Andrew Olsen, a lifeguard at Clason Point Park, was standing on the wharf yesterday afternoon, a young man, fully clothed, rushed by him and jumped into the water. Olsen dived after him, and there was a struggle which ended by the lifeguard bringing the man to the dock. He gave his name as Joseph Butler, 18 years old, of 33 Hudson Street, Jersey City, and said that he was a good swimmer and was trying to get relief from the heat. He was locked up in the Simpson Street Police Station charged with intoxication.

### Aquarium Collector Returns.

Louis L. Mowbray of the Battery Aquarium returned yesterday on the Clyde liner Algonquin from Turk's Island, West Indies, where he has been gathering specimens for the last six weeks. Mr. Mowbray brought with him several new varieties of crabs and species of smaller fish which are found among the coral reefs of Turk's Island. These collections are to be placed on exhibition at the Aquarium. Mr. Mowbray is the first collector that the Aquarium has sent to Turk's Island.


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Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

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Soloist July 25—MADAME ANDROVA, Soprano.
Seats 10, 25, 35, 50c. Box and table seats, 75c, at Box Office, Macy's, Tyson's, McBride's.

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Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Wk. Mary Pickford "Hulda from Holland."

RIALTO B'way at 42d St. 15c-25c-50c.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.


## THEY WILL NOT BEND THE KNEE.

Freedom on her mountain height must have danced in glee as she contemplated the riotous proceedings at Syracuse, where so many of the Progressive State Committeemen unfurled her banner and declared that they never, never would be slaves. There are Progressives who actually believe in the principles of 1912. Mr. HOTCHKISS and Judge RANSOM discovered that fact when they tried to get the State Committee to follow the great Progressive leader in the indorsement of HUGHES and FAIRBANKS. Instead of adopting the resolution of indorsement the committee raised the spirit of protest to such a pitch of turbulence that no business could be done, and Mr. HOTCHKISS, declaring that no self-respecting man would accept an indorsement from a body guilty of such indecorum, moved an adjournment.

Mr. BAINBRIDGE COLBY, the chief defender in New York of out-and-out Progressive principles, declared that the moral effect will be "tremendous." Progressives in Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and other States where the insurgents have a heart for any fate but submission to their old foe will give a glad welcome to the New York upholders of the undying principles, and failure and confusion await the false leaders who had contracted to deliver the Progressive Party like a bale of merchandise to the Republicans.

It is hard, indeed, to carry out such a bargain when consummation involves the surrender of the whole bag of principles. According to party law and practice, HORACE GREELEY was the candidate of the Democrats in 1872. It was an absurd nomination and so unacceptable that four other Democratic candidates were put up. BRYAN'S title to candidacy was incontestable in each of his three campaigns, but Democrats who believed in honest money would not vote for him.

The natural and easier course for the insurgent Progressives this year will be to vote for Mr. WILSON. All of them, and as well those who now favor the indorsement of HUGHES, preferred the election of a Democrat to the election of a Republican in 1912. The Roosevelt candidacy, whatever else it meant, certainly meant that. Like conditions confront them this year, for in their view the Republican Party is unregenerate, a belief for which, we are grieved to say, there is only too much supporting evidence.

These Progressives spurn the right hand of fellowship so ostentatiously extended to them from the Republican Tabernacle. They can have no hope of victory at the polls. They may hold in their hands the balance of power. It is only by giving their support to the Democratic candidate that they can give expression and effect to their noble wrath against the caitiffs who so shamefully misused them four years ago.

## NO PROGRESS IN MEXICO.

Mr. CARRANZA has worked himself into a frame of mind which enables him to submit to discussion with the Government at Washington of the very unsatisfactory relations existing between it and the de facto Government of Mexico. This is an unusual mood for CARRANZA, of course, but, in the present crisis, it ought not to satisfy our Government. Obviously, it does not satisfy the State Department. Discussion, especially if it is to be protracted and to be continued indefinitely by an international commission, can have no profitable result. We had hoped that the conferences between Acting Secretary POLK and the Mexican Ambassador Designate would have resulted before now in an agreement upon a plan of action satisfactory alike to CARRANZA and to Washington. But thus far there has been no agreement, and even the ill-advised plan of a commission seems to make no headway.

On the other hand, conditions in Mexico are not encouraging. The persistent reports of the renewed activities of VILLA are not wholly unverified. Whether or not VILLA is still alive and is leading his band in person, the disturbances in the southern part of Chihuahua indicate that the forces of the de facto Government have not as yet begun to restore order, while there are alarms enough along the border to justify our maintenance of a strong guard. In these circumstances, the practical reiteration by CARRANZA of his demand for the withdrawal of the American troops and his suggestion of a new agreement, under new conditions, for reciprocal crossing of the border are merely impertinent.

The first essential is the suppression of VILLA or the Villistas and all murderous outlaws of that stripe in the north of Mexico. That task must be undertaken by CARRANZA and accomplished if anything is to come from his new conciliatory mood toward the United States. What he intends to do, after his country is pacified, is of no present interest to us. Mexico is not pacified, far from it. Talk about municipal elections and Congressional conventions while the present state of affairs continues is a waste of words. Words will not remove the terrorism in Mexico. Action is required, and that action CARRANZA keeps delaying. He has done nothing since the threat of war was averted. Does he intend to do anything? Or was it his sole purpose to try in another way to get the column of General PERSHING out of Mexico?

## JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

For nearly forty years JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY exerted, in his unobtrusive way, a power for good in this country. A shy and sensitive man, who shunned crowds, and hated to be made the object of public demonstrations, he nevertheless indicated in his homely poems the spirit of broad fellowship with human nature. Indiana, so proud of its host of writers, had reason enough to be proud of RILEY. He had made the village life and the farm life of his native State familiar wherever the English language is read and spoken. One does not care to recall, in thinking of RILEY, any one poem, or to make any studied selection of the poems which made him famous.

Perhaps he was not really one of our poets. That surmise is worth considering. It is getting to be harder, not easier, to define poetry as the language develops and literature becomes more complicated. WHITCOMB RILEY was a versifier of uncommon skill, he knew human nature, he loved and understood children, he had a keen and sensitive feeling for inanimate nature, he saw all that he cared to see in the world around him, and, while his endowment of personal humor was far out of the common, he could express deep sympathy with affliction, he took note of the common sorrows of life, and with these qualities of mind and heart he put forth a volume of writing that has cheered, consoled, charmed, and delighted a multitude of readers. Let us set all doubts aside, call him poet, and stick to it.

Much has been said of the mystery of RILEY'S life, but such mystery must be associated with the life of any man who never seeks notoriety, and will not talk in public about himself. He was humble, of obscure origin, and self-educated. He was also sincere, high-minded, and true in all his actions to simple but noble ideals. They tell of his refusal to be made a biographer's subject. But the authentic story of his life will be told in due season; he will not lack posthumous honor. Indeed, we are not sure that a distaste for some of the later fashions in American verse may not lead in time to a spontaneous and general revival of interest in RILEY'S lyrics.

## THE DRYS.

It took three dog days to produce the National Prohibition platform and candidates. Such are the traditions of national conventions or such the charms of St. Paul. The platform is worth the time. The initiative, referendum, and recall, dear once to Mr. ROOSEVELT and his Progressives, dear, long before their prime, to the Hon. Cyclone DAVIS of Texas and Washington, find a fit and last refuge in the bosom of the Drys. The same indefatigable collectors of decayed issues cry for Government ownership of public utilities. And they shelter in an unofficial nook of the platform a good word for Christian Science and chiropractic. They might have been kind to chiromancy, too. Possibly they were. Only summaries of the majestic work have reached the longing East. It is beautiful, worthy of a great little party which understands the art of growing less.

It is curious how Ex-Governors, the Ex ray burned implacably into them, cluster about a Dry nomination. There was EUGENE NOBLE FOSS of Massachusetts, Republican-Democrat-Prohibitionist. Why wasn't he taken? To speak after the manner of the profane, he would have given the Drys a better run for their money. He is forehanded. He is a liberal campaigner. And New York's illustrious martyr, the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, why was he not chosen? At least he might have been consoled by the nomination for Vice President, which was given to a worthy citizen of Tennessee, Dr. LANDROTH, without any consideration for the feelings of Former Governors on the waiting list. Possibly they were thought to be sufficiently soothed by the nomination of Former Governor J. FRANK HANLY of Indiana.

That nomination vindicates him from the reckless charge made by the Hon. EUGENE W. CHAFIN, Prohibition candidate for President in 1908 and 1912, and this year a Sulzer man. At a conference, described "as an old-fashioned Prohibition love feast," in St. Paul the day before the convention, Mr. CHAFIN offered this dish of charity:

HANLY was invited to come and address this conference today. He replied that he would come for $150, his regular fee for a lecture. He is intensely selfish.

It is pleasanter to turn to the characteristic convention scene when the Indiana delegation marched onto the platform, yelling and singing, when other delegations followed the vociferous example, when hats, coats, banners, and voices were hurled into the air "during a twelve-minute demonstration." In proportion to the vote, that is the longest demonstration recorded. Excellent, hearty Dry corybants! You hear them trolling the jovial chorus:

We've got 'em out of Kansas, and
we've got 'em out of Maine.

A National Prohibition Party celebrating the triumphs of Prohibition—not too prohibitive in Maine—attained in State after State, is a curious selfirony. The National Prohibitionists have been in business since 1872. They have never chosen a solitary Presidential Elector. Their high tide was in 1904, when SILAS C. SWALLOW, their candidate for President, got 258,536 of 13,520,521 votes. Four years ago the total vote was 15,036,542. The Dry share had fallen to 207,928, say 1.375 per cent. Meanwhile, and especially in the last two years, voluntary prohibition, a man's inhibition of his own liquor habit, has spread amazingly. The National Prohibitionists are a forlorn reminiscence.

## GOOD IN ITSELF.

It is worth recording as a curiosity that the direct primary has a friend left. "A great improvement over the old system and a great reform," says The Chicago Herald, which admits, however, that the great reform needs reforming. It is too great a strain on the intellectuals of the voter. Between 1,200 and 1,500 petitions of statesmen who aspire to nominations for Congress or for State office have been filed, an increase of 50 per cent. over the number in previous years. Add the candidates for local office, and the primary ticket becomes an unintelligible confusion. How can the voter vote with knowledge?

But don't give all your pity to him. Save some for the candidates. In the Fifth Congress District, the Spokane district of the State of Washington, seven or eight ambitious citizens are trying to get the nomination for Representative in Congress. According to The Spokesman-Review, an average of $2,000 will be spent by each Republican seeker for the prize; and the winner in the primaries will have to finance his campaign against his Democratic opponent. It has been a subject of complaint in many States that "the rule of the people" calls for a long purse.

"Great improvements" in the mechanism of politics have a way of leaving things worse than they were before, or at best much the same. But to the industrious reformer the new device, the mechanical change, has an esoteric value, a sublime importance. It is a good in itself. The direct primary is not to be judged by its workings. It is essentially and indefeasibly true, beautiful, and good.

## INEQUITABLE TAXATION.

The pending revenue bill must be held to represent Democratic ideas of taxation. But anything less democratic is not upon our legislative record. The doubling of the income tax in times of peace, with a limit of taxation confining those paying to a fraction of 1 per cent. of population, is offensive specifically, apart from the qualities of income taxation in general. It is as inequitable between sections of the country as between individual citizens, and designedly so. These discriminations are outdone in the munitions tax. Three-quarters of our four billions of exports is war trade, and the tax is levied upon copper, guns and shells, and powder.

The principle of the tax, so far as any principle is discoverable, is the same intentional discrimination against wealth and profits as that embodied in the income tax. The industries taxed were selected because they were concentrated and profitable. The result is that the State which has, say, one five-hundreths of the national population pays one-fifth of the tax. No doubt there have been great profits in the powder business, and no doubt it is right that powder should be taxed. But that is no reason why business equally warlike should go scot free, while powder shareholders may, perhaps, pay as much as $21,000,000, say $30 per share, more or less, in the form of a tax so levied that it may be paid by those who sold their shares before the tax was levied. The result is that those who have ceased to share the profits perhaps must pay, while those whose profits continue escape.

The facts regarding the copper tax are not less unfair. No doubt copper ought to be taxed if other munitions are taxed. There is no reason why copper profits of $300,000,000 or more should escape the tax. But that is no reason why it should be taxed so nearly alone, nor why copper should be taxed repeatedly. While many war supplies altogether escape any war tax, Representative HAYDEN of Arizona describes the incidence of the copper tax thus:

This bill provides for triple taxation of large quantities of copper. First, the refiner must pay a tax on the gross receipts of his business. Then the alloyer, who purchases the refined copper that has once been the basis of a tax, is taxed on his gross receipts. The alloyer sells brass to a munition maker, who must pay a tax on the gross amount he receives for the cartridges and other war material he has sold. A pound of copper that follows this course will, in all probability, be used as a basis for at least a 2 per cent. tax paid by the refiner, another 2 per cent. tax paid by the alloyer, and still another tax of at least 4 per cent. paid by the munition manufacturer.

The material selected for this reduplication of taxation is peculiarly domestic in its character, and peculiarly international in its market. Copper must be sold competitively in the world's market, and the sellers are compelled to sell at a disadvantage under laws which compel them to compete against other American sellers to buyers abroad who are allowed to combine as buyers. Our lawmakers are proud of this arrangement, and are about to appeal to the country upon a record of what they have done for business.

Business men are not alone in their grievance against discriminating legislation. We no longer hear of laws operative upon the entire body of those concerned. Our laws are selective in their application. Methods of business, which are of the same quality by whomever practiced, are punished specifically when done only by "trusts." All trusts are punished, although there are no better standards than those practiced all the time by some trusts, and sometimes by the worst trusts. After a quarter of a century of administration, some of the time by Democrats, of a Republican statute, no sure way has been found to separate the sheep from the goats.

There has been similar discrimination against the railways. After a longer period no method has been found for treating the bad and the weak differently from the good and the strong. Concurrently, we have seen how much the better the market punishes those deserving it than the statutes. The wisdom of letting some evils cure themselves by their own toxins has not been discovered by the political legislators at Washington. They seek votes by whacking the trusts and the railways, by doing something for farmers in particular, by coddling the women's vote, by compelling one section to adopt the morals of another section which has pushed humanitarianism to uneconomic lengths and is seeking a safeguard against the extremes of its virtue.

Is there political wisdom in this economic folly? That is what the election is about. Copper interests say that the States which produce copper, and which use copper, will resent laying such burdens on them unless others in the same category receive similar treatment. In that case there would be no unbearable or unjust burden on anybody. The powder State is in the same temper. There are highly paid wage earners in the powder industry as well as capitalists, and the vote of Delaware is easily transferred. There are five or six States which might be swung out of the list of States which the Democratic cipherers are calculating upon. There is still time for the Senate to make the revenue bill fairer, regardless of politics.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Dissatisfaction at the Border.**

When the young wife of a certain National Guardsman now in Texas was asked the other day by a friend who had noted the wearing effects of loneliness and anxiety whether her husband would not take advantage of the exemption offered to married men and come home, her reply was an emphatic negative. In a letter answering further inquiry she has given an explanation that probably applies to many other cases, and added to it a statement of intention on her husband's part that has a serious bearing on the future of the National Guard. It reads:

I said No to the question about married men as applied to —— for the reason that he has strong notions about what he calls being a "quitter." Just because his letters do not all agree with the glowing accounts sent in by the newspaper correspondents, I am sure he will stick it out for fear some one might think him glad he is a married man and grabbing anxiously at the opportunity to take advantage of it.

He is not the only guardsman who has written home things not exactly joyous, and it seems odd that they should be obsessed in such numbers by the desire to appear martyrs. That is not ——'s disposition at all. He has supreme contempt for a man who cannot stand a little hardship. But he does not see why unnecessary hardships should be inflicted, and neither do I. And naturally I take his word before that of any newspaper. It isn't that he tells so much—it's because I know him and can read between the lines.

He was and is the most patriotic naturalized American I ever met. "The country that has given me my living, and afforded me opportunities that I could never have had elsewhere," says he, "is the country that I think enough of to fight for, and to fight hard for, if necessary." He believes in universal military service, but, as there isn't any, he has given almost five years to the guard because it was the next best thing he could do. In his last letter he remarks laconically: "I'm through. When I am once out of this they will never get my service again." And he doesn't say things like that lightly.

This assertion of purpose is made sincerely, no doubt, but in the years to come it will not be carried out. Men of this young guardsman's character are never "through," in the sense of that word as he now uses it, and if in the future the country calls for his services again, in spite of his present irritations and resentments, he will answer again as he has this time. Nevertheless, there is danger in making him and others like him feel as he does now, and those who do it incur a serious responsibility.

**Contradictions That Are Significant.**

There are strange contrasts in the reports as to the state of affairs in Poland. President WILSON has received information evidently convincing him that conditions there are desperate, else he certainly would not have issued a formal appeal to the rulers of Europe, asking them to assist him in saving the Polish people from starvation. On the other hand, one of our own special dispatches from Berlin—sent under rigid censorship, of course, and therefore to be viewed as what the German military authorities want Americans to believe—is to the effect that the crops in Poland this year are magnificent in both size and quality; that large amounts of vegetables and fruits are in course of shipment to the German cities; that the eastern armies are well supplied, and that other large quantities of food products have been variously preserved for future transport to "distant places."

To confuse ingenuous minds still further, an Amsterdam dispatch asserts that "the Prussian Agricultural Minister's optimistic view of German harvest prospects is not shared by the great majority of agricultural authorities"—that the crops, such as they were, have been destroyed over great areas by bad weather.

From combining these diverse narratives, with due allowance for the origin of each, there emerges, as something more than probable and little less than certain, the conclusion that the civilian population of Poland is now hungry and likely soon to be hungrier, and that whatever has been raised in that country has been going, and will continue to go, first to the German Army, and, next, to the German people. That is what, for many reasons, was to be expected. Such a disposition of the resources of an alien and subject race would be natural enough wherever power like that of the German Government existed, and, under that particular Government, it was practically inevitable.

The necessary inference, in this case as in that of Belgium, is that assistance from abroad, however carefully or effectively restricted to the immediate sufferers, is in a last analysis assistance to the Germans. It may be so only in the sense that it saves them from the odium that would result from allowing great multitudes of helpless folk to starve, but even so the contention is maintained. Of course it does not follow that we should do nothing for the Poles and should have done nothing for the Belgians. What does follow is that we should do our duty with a clear understanding of the situation.

**Twilight Sleep Commended.**

In the current issue of The New York Medical Record there appears a truly interesting résumé of an elaborate report recently made by Dr. CHARLES B. REED of his experiences while using the anaesthetics which produce what became rather widely known, not long ago, under the somewhat too fanciful name of "twilight sleep." Of course The Record begins its summary with a jab at the magazines and newspapers that impudently forced the reluctant American doctors to investigate anew the powers of a drug which they had once pronounced worthless, but that is unimportant, so let it go. What is deserving of notice is the fact that with commendable fairness The Record presents Dr. REED'S conclusions.

These are that in 56 per cent. of his observed cases, freedom from pain was complete, and in 29 per cent., making 85 per cent. in all, there was so little of it that he counted those, too, as successful. In none of those cases, and in none of the 15 per cent. that were failures as regards the attainment of "amnesic analgesia," was there any injury to either mother or child, while in all of the successful cases the mother's strength was preserved and the period of her convalescence shortened.

There are several contra-indications to the use of this form of anaesthesia, and Dr. REED mentions them, but he regards it as a valuable and permanent addition to the physician's resources. He lets out, too, a really dreadful secret of the professional prison house by saying that much of the antagonism among doctors to "twilight sleep" arises from inability or unwillingness on their part to bestow upon women the unremitting attention and the higher technical proficiency which this method requires.

If a magazine or newspaper of the kind called "lay" had said that, what a howl of indignant protest would have gone up from the medical journals!

### American Music in Competition.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your contributor James P. Dunn takes most emphatic exception to some of my remarks anent the scarcity of first-class American orchestral music. I cannot but wonder whether Mr. Dunn believes American music is not given to the public by our symphony societies purely because it is by American composers. I hardly think the New York Symphony Society and the Philharmonic Society are "money-bought" organizations to the extent that worthy music by American composers submitted to them for presentation, without money behind it, will be rejected.

Mr. Dunn remarks, "What about Kelly, MacDowell, Herbert, Hadley, and Carpenter?" With the exception of MacDowell (who has written some truly beautiful and praiseworthy music) the names of these composers are very seldom, if ever, seen on programs of high-grade music rendered in New York. Is this because the directors of the orchestral societies have a personal dislike for these, or for all American composers; is it that the public unfortunately cannot realize the superior greatness of the work of these American masters; or is it that the music itself is not of a standing high enough to be chosen in preference to music by foreign composers? Undoubtedly these five men have written some noteworthy music, but either any individual or collective comparison of it with what Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt, Tschaikowsky, and Schubert have written will convincingly show its great inferiority.

We Americans should try to realize that the country is quite similar to a young child in respect to music; it likes not to think, but to be amused, hence the yearly output of innumerable musical comedies and operettas by American composers, some of whom for obvious reasons cater to the public taste for music of this grade. Until the day arrives when American composers can write music truly equaling in greatness and loftiness the music of the Old-World masters, let us not try to banish from our programs the works of the latter in favor of those of the former, but let us regard and accept the efforts of American composers for just exactly what they are, giving them their due place.

New York, July 20, 1916. W. W. C.

### The Times Standard of Excellence.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the three bound volumes of CURRENT HISTORY. I have spent the last five days largely in perusing the volumes, and find that they are up to the usual TIMES standard of excellence.

W. N. McMILLAN,
Chiromo, Convalescent Home, Twenty-fifth Royal Fusiliers.
Nairobi, British East Africa, June 6, 1916.

### REASSURANCE.

Down the blue dark, tonight, has come to me
The vision of a sunset-saffroned sea,
The strong call of a salt, southwestern wind;
Yet, louder dinned
Into my harkening, midnight-sharpened mind,
The cry of countless, lonely little fears—
Since you must stay behind!

O Love, walk proudly down whatever ways
Your feet must travel, in these crowded days.
Keep close the knowledge how, 'twixt me and you,
A bond holds true
That not the luresomest wind of heaven may treat
With indiscretion—and all dreams are years
For patience, till we meet.

EDNA MEAD.

## THE SELF-MADE MAN.

### Importance of Gaining the Knowledge Which Gave Him Success.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Because of the noteworthy disturbances in our high school and college system, parents will be interested to know how these will affect their children and what they may do to improve conditions.

Recent conferences have shown that textbook education has proven unsatisfactory and incomplete, and there is an attempt to supplant it by a direct system that makes experience the foundation of education.

Our whole system is the outgrowth of a religious one, and educators have sought to maintain faith in it without explaining their purpose or proving in advance that it will have the desired effect; in fact, many teachers do not know why they teach certain subjects. They have lost the confidence of the public by talking impressively of mental discipline, concentration, and the like, but without reference to the needs of the community. They have not studied the "self-made man," who has gifts that study and learning can never rival, and have confined themselves to textbooks filled with information secured and preserved by experience.

In consequence, those to whom they have given diplomas are merely prepared to make experiments based upon what they have read in books, and to see how much business can stand without their ruining it. After pursuing this plan during their lives, they know just as much as they did when they graduated of what is really useful to themselves and to mankind. They have been taught almost everything except practical conditions.

Education is many years behind the times; it must now stand the fire of public opinion, just as government, religion, and medicine have done. The reform, however, is not wholly on the side of the educators, but the public itself is apt to regard changes as fads and superfluities.

Those who may attempt to improve the situation will be opposed not only by those who wish, for material reasons, to retain the present system, but by the public itself, which fears criticism and ridicule if it should indorse the unconventional.

In 1809, when the medical profession was mending its ways, an advanced physician said of one of his patients: "She seemed satisfied with having her son die, after spending $50, because it was done in a fashionable manner."

Naturally, we may expect extremes, and vocational enthusiasts will wish to do away with Latin, mathematics, and perhaps the whole present curriculum; but these have virtues no man should deny. To translate Latin demands and cultivates mental strength; to study algebra requires accuracy of detail; to study geometry requires an orderly presentation of fact, and when it is kept up a reasonable length of time it develops a healthy mentality that is in evidence among all cultivated men.

These cannot be eliminated, but there must be added to the curriculum some device that will allow for everyday experience, similar in every way to that which will be required after graduation. Long Summer vacations should be eliminated, and the humiliating experience of beginning life all over again should be avoided. Suggested changes that will bring about this condition should be encouraged by the public.

H. MANNING CARPENTER.
New York, July 20, 1916.

## THE BILINGUAL QUESTION.

### Right of French Canadians to Speak Their Mother Tongue.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In a recent issue of THE TIMES there appeared an interesting letter by Mr. Binsse, speaking of the French Canadian's part in the war. He speaks as a Catholic who frequently visits Canada. I am a Protestant, born and educated in the old country, where I learned French at school. I have lived in Canada, in one province or another, for the better part of twenty-five years.

Broadly speaking, there are two classes of Canadians who have enlisted—those of French and English extraction, and the British born. Comparatively speaking, the latter class has given a far greater proportion of recruits than the former. Authorities differ as to figures. Many French Canadians have enlisted in English regiments, a fact which the casualty lists attest. But, probably, if the whole truth were told, French Canadians have not enlisted in the same proportion as English Canadians.

There is a reason, and it is to be found in the fact that French Canadians think—rightly or wrongly—that they are being treated unfairly in the bilingual matter. Certainly it is not lack of loyalty to the British flag, for history records the fact that, upon two occasions, French Canadians saved Canada to the British flag. They are not and never were a people "too proud to fight." The blood of the defenders of Verdun is in their veins.

That now brings us to a consideration of the bilingual question. The French Canadians are determined to fight a l'outrance for what they consider to be their rights in respect to their language. Is there in that anything contrary to the spirit and genius of British government throughout the world? Are not freedom and liberty in all matters pertaining to religion, language, customs, &c., accountable for the solidarity of the British Empire in this great crisis?

The bilingual question has been submitted to the Supreme Court of the Empire, which has been asked to decide upon the technical points involved in the British North America act, &c. And, with favor to none, that tribunal will render judgment. But there was at hand a better solution of the difficulty. If, instead of splitting hairs upon mere technicalities, the people of the English-speaking section of Canada had met their French Canadian confreres in the same friendly, cordial, and conciliatory spirit which always characterizes the personal relations of the French Canadians toward English Canadians, it would have been unnecessary to hie to Britain's Supreme Court for a settlement.

Frenchmen were the pioneers of Canada, and they brought with them their language and religion. For very many years French was the one and only language used by Canadians. But today conditions have changed. The French Canadians are not fools and they are alive to the fact that it is a commercial necessity for them to learn English. They are governing themselves accordingly, and it is only a matter of time until they will all know English. But they are determined that they will cleave to their mother tongue, and, upon whatever grounds, religious or otherwise, they base their claims, as citizens of the British Empire they are fully justified in their stand. There is absolutely nothing in the claim that French Canadians harbor a desire to make French the dominant language of Canada. But they are determined to retain their mother tongue. And why not? J. B.

Montreal, Canada, July 17, 1916.

### Getting the Horse a Drink.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The letter under the heading "A Way to Water Horses" is good. I know from experience that one can draw a pail of water at any stable or garage, and at most stores, if he will say that he wishes to water his horse. In out-of-the-way places the writer has even taken water from kitchens of very fine dwellings. In but one instance in years of driving has any one refused to give the water, and that was when I asked an ignorant foreigner. F. N.

New York, July 19, 1916.

## THE GAME THAT DIPLOMATS PLAY.

### When It Loses Its Charm for the People They Will Be Left Unable Even to Defend Themselves.

Englewood, N. J., July 10, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

My views on the war, published in your columns some months ago, have been so persistently ignored by your correspondents that I can only conclude that either nobody agrees with me or that everybody does. Strictly speaking, the objection I raised to that curious and awful custom of a nation's saying its prayers in khaki uniform did not remain entirely unanswered. One gentleman, through the exquisite privacy of the mails, praised my viewpoint to the skies, and another gentleman, with equally charming reticence, deplored it as deeply unfortunate. But there the matter dropped. Perhaps I should be satisfied that I got off so well. Yet I cannot but feel that the discussion was not completely closed. If it was I ask to be allowed to open it again.

For the present, at least, the United States appears in no immediate danger of war. We have bungled along in peace for so long a time that, without excessive optimism, we may confidently believe we can bungle along a while longer. We have almost got the habit. And we may well shake ourselves by the hand, because even so clumsy and unbeautiful a habit as this which has prevented our entry into the war is still ours to hang onto. Today, of course, we could scarcely fight if we wanted to. We could not fight, for the simple reason that we are not prepared to fight. This afternoon a foreign power might steam up the Hudson River, and all we should be able to do would be to take photographs of the fleet and invite its officers to dinner. A few fools perhaps would be so incautious as to omit from their invitations that note of extreme cordiality without which such an invitation under such circumstances would be worse than useless. For there are occasional persons so exceptionally gifted with folly that they think they are splendidly defying the law when they are merely sticking out their tongues at a policeman. But the rank and file of American citizenry I cannot believe would be capable of such gigantic folly. Americans may harbor all manner of illusions regarding the beauty and grandeur of American scenery; no American is any longer harboring any illusions about the beauty and grandeur of American fortifications.

It is clear, then, that we are bunglers more or less from necessity. We can't fight and we know it. We are prepared to inaugurate neither an offensive movement for self-aggrandizement nor a defensive movement for self-protection. We are not precisely on the fence. Such a position is extremely uncomfortable if held for any length of time. We are squeezed together, rather, on the arm-chair of diplomacy. Some of us want peace; some of us want war; some of us don't know what we want. We are permitted to cheer and write letters to the press, and get very excited if we are temperamental, and maintain a very pompous air of unconcern if we are not. But beyond such mild demonstrations of opinion as these, we are supposed never to go. There are a good many people in this country. The chair we are squeezed into has limits. As far as action is concerned we are all merely going to sit tight, and wait.

That, as I understand it, is the situation as it exists today. It is a situation known to practically every one; it is a situation as widely accepted as the situation of the war itself. It is a part of our national life. Indeed, it has become a matter of such common knowledge that I would not have permitted myself to rehearse stale facts unless I thought those facts were going to be replaced by others more important. We cannot fight; but since we cannot fight we are not able, in any real sense of the word, to say that we are peaceable. The militants need be no more ashamed that we are not actually in the war than the pacifists need be proud that we are out of it.

With wire-pulling and note-dispatching and general tomfoolery such a state of affairs might conceivably last for years. But sooner or later, today or tomorrow, in this war or the next, a question will be asked of the United States. And when that question is asked the answer will not be given in any feeble whisper. One of these days the game that diplomatists have been playing will lose its charm for the crowd. When that happens the crowd will get up and walk out, and when it gets up and walks out it will demand one of two things. It will demand a permanent peace which will so rest on the foundation of non-resistance that war will forever be an impossibility, or it will demand efficient arms, so that, having once and for all determined the lofty benefits of national life, men can go forth and fight for those benefits with all the destructive and deadly engines which wealth and science can put at their disposal.

The specious plea of self-protection, which is invariably offered by nations willing to fight, but not willing to say so, is obviously absurd. No nation was ever in danger of its life except in that narrowest definition of existence which statesmen have been able to frame. To compare a nation confronted by the enemy with a gentleman confronted by a burglar, as some myopic logicians have tried to do, is to mix truth and nonsense with a decidedly inept hand. It can be done, of course. Nearly anything can be done if you only go ahead and do it. But such befogging of the real issues of non-resistance is going to obscure the facts for no one except him who is already blind.

I have not the slightest doubt that if the question of war were put to the United States today we should soon find ample excuse for getting into the fight, and then promptly get in. Yet recently Mr. Ford has offered a considerable sum of money to keep us out, and several other gentlemen have publicly let it be known that they are not particularly anxious to kill anybody just at present, and it would seem that there is a certain as yet undeveloped sentiment at work for the preservation of an apparently forgotten ideal. That ideal is the belief in the value of a human life.

Human life is not a rare thing; it is not an expensive thing. It can be bought more cheaply than most machines. Economically and biologically it is made of very common stuff, easily replaced. The fact remains to confuse economists and confound biologists, that life is something valuable. It is the best thing that nature has yet done. If we are to set arbitrary values on it then we may as well start off and kill a few hundred gutter-snipe. But we cannot set arbitrary values on it, and we know it.

Should a foreign power invade our shores tomorrow we would fight and lose. Should a foreign power invade our shores twenty years hence we would fight and win. We would fight for our country and fight hard, because the blood of conquest still runs hot in our veins; and death is preferable to defeat. But one day we shall not fight any more; for then we shall know that the inviolability of life is an ideal which none may profanely approach, and that he who does violence to that ideal has shattered the temple of man's faith. In that day we shall not die for our country; we shall live for it.

WINTHROP PARKHURST.

## HOSPITALS ON THE BORDER.

### Lack of Facilities for Taking Care of Wounded Soldiers.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have just received a communication from the American Committee for the Maintenance of the Border Hospital, Brownsville, Texas, asking for a contribution. The communication begins with the following statement:

While so much of destitution and misery exists in Europe, the distress and lack of preparation on our own Mexican border have been lost to sight. Already the greater part of our army is in Mexico or is patrolling the frontier, yet our people generally have no conception of the fatal lack of even moderate hospital facilities throughout long stretches of sparsely settled territory.

The only hospital facilities available today for thousands of our own troops who centre at Brownsville, Texas, our southernmost border town, are a few small cottages, with no plumbing, sanitary conveniences, or accessories and equipment so necessary for such an institution. This small hospital exists solely through the devoted efforts of Miss Nora Kelly, daughter of a retired army officer. The Red Cross has offered certain supplies and possibly $1,000, but this is wholly inadequate. At least $12,000 is needed.

It was with no little indignation that I read the preceding statement. Our people should indeed be informed of the "fatal lack of even moderate hospital facilities throughout long stretches of sparsely settled territory" along our border. They should indeed learn the further facts presented in the circular, and they, too, will learn them with indignation, but they will ask, as I am asking, "Why has such negligence been possible? Where does the responsibility lie?" Surely it is not just or wise to expect patriotic individuals to make good the neglect and inefficiency of their representatives in the National Government.

The proper answer to this appeal of the American Committee is not the contribution which it desires, but a letter written by each recipient of the circular to his Senator and Representative in Congress demanding that they see to it that the War Department has sufficient funds voted to it for adequate care of our soldiers, and that these funds are applied immediately for this purpose.

C. B. RUNKLE.

Richmond, Mass., July 16, 1916.

### Running Horses Uphill.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

May I add a word of protest to the letter of your correspondent, W. W. Hallock, about the treatment of horses in New York? A very common abuse is forcing horses, even with heavy loads, to run uphill. Such things are not seen in cities like Liverpool and Manchester, England, where it is the duty of policemen to stop and turn back lame and overloaded horses. A driver will hesitate to take out a lame horse if he knows that the first policeman he meets will send him back to the stable. I think that the American people are as kind-hearted as those of any other country, but we are careless. The other day a gentleman who is a horse handler of renown in his own State spoke to me of the sad condition of horses in New York City, and cited a case he had noticed.

"What did you do about it?" I asked him.

"Why, nothing, what could I do?" he replied in surprise.

Would it not be a good idea to instruct people as to what they should do when they witness abuse of animals? E. W. H.

New York, July 17, 1916.

## ESPERANTO DEFENDED.

### Its Merits and Success as an International Language.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The argument of A. Y. Smith against the possibility of creating an auxiliary language for international use reminds me forcibly of the lawyer who, being sent for to effect the release of somebody under arrest, cited to the man behind the bars authority after authority that his arrest had been absolutely impossible and even unthinkable.

The continued use of Esperanto by peoples from every land and clime certainly disproves Mr. Smith's main contention, and the fact that the two writers who, next to Dr. Zamenhof, are considered the best stylists in Esperanto literature, Kabe and Grabowsky, are Poles, shatters his labored argument that because "the Russian and most Slavonic languages have no article, definite or indefinite, it would be difficult for those people to use any devised literary medium with an article, and they would almost instinctively use the Russian way, which would make it hard for peoples of other tongues to understand." Considered as groups, the Russians seem to take to Esperanto with greater ease than to their own language.

I myself, born in Russia, found the article the least difficult to tackle in my struggle with the English language. It was the spelling, so arbitrary and contradictory, as related to the sounds of the vowels in the words bread, break, breach, that I found most vexatious and disconcerting. In Esperanto each sound is represented by one letter only, and each letter has only one sound. Then, the difficulty of placing the accent on the right syllable, so tantalizing in English, is wholly done away with in Esperanto, for the accent is always on the penult

# 'CHURCH GOOSESTEP' STIRS PASTOR'S IRE

### Dr. McNeill of Denver Gives His Congregation at Services Here "a Jacketing."

### CRITICISES SINGING OF HYMN

### Assails the "Higglety-Pigglety" of Religious Folk and "Enameled Souls" of His Hearers.

The Rev. Dr. John McNeill of Denver prayed for the abatement of the infantile paralysis outbreak and for the speedy coming of peace at the service yesterday morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The Scotch preacher was not satisfied with the volume of tone in the first hymn sung by the congregation and directed that another be sung. In the course of his sermon Dr. McNeill said:

"I am going to give you a jacketing about your pride—the pride that makes you timid and afraid even while you're here in church—that you are going to be converted. When I am through, if any of you have the mind you can come back in the vestry there and give me back a jacketing for whatever you think I'm remiss in, but I warn you that you'll not be able to think of anything that has not been said to me before. I pray God for many things, but most often this—that I may never become a hack of a preacher. I have had to pay, though, for saying what comes surging to my lips.

"I don't know you nor who you are, and so you cannot say that I am taking an advantage of you by telling what I know of your personal doings. After a life of gadding about with churches and preachers and sacraments, have you seen the Lord, or are you content with the church parade—the passing show—the religious higglety-pigglety and topsy-turvy?

"I'll tell you how you may know whether you are in the last class. If you would sooner be called a sinner than a criminal you are. I believe I could stand up here until dark and call you sinners, and what I would say never would crack the enamel on the surface of your soul, but should I call you criminal you would blaze with indignation.

"Much that is highly esteemed in the church is abominable in the eyes of God. You really don't want the Lord only if you know and acknowledge that every one on earth is by birth and nature a lost soul. No matter if your father was a preacher and your mother the purest, sweetest creature that ever was taken to God from the church door on her wedding day, you are by birth and nature a lost soul, and you cannot be saved unless you break through the goosestep of the church parade and go direct to Jesus.

"It is a fine thing to come to church but for pity's sake; don't be satisfied with that. Having a sitting here and a sitting there is not enough. You can drop into hell from a church sitting as easily as from a saloon or the vilest dive. There are churches, I fear, through which Jesus never passes."

### CALLS MOVIES IMMORAL.

### Andover President Says They Are Not True to Life.

The immorality of some movie shows, the silliness of many books, and the falseness of a certain class of plays were attacked yesterday by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary, in a sermon at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

"The sentimental dodging of spiritual law is apparent on every hand," he said. "The appalling thing about the movie show is the vicious and false manner in which it portrays its characters. It is immoral because it is not true to life. I witnessed a movie show in Boston recently in which a young man living on Fifth Avenue falls in love with a Swiss girl who is loved by a guide. The young man is instrumental in saving the guide's life in an avalanche and the guide travels to Fifth Avenue and tells the young man he may have the girl. I say this is silly and false, and therefore immoral, because it is not true to the facts of life. But many books that we read have the same silliness.

"We read stories where burglars are heroes, and these stories deal with life as life is not, and it is the same way with the immoral play. How do we find out a play is immoral? We judge it, not by the content, but by the manner of dealing with the story. Every play that deals with things as they appear in actual life, though from the point of view of good taste it outrages every canon, is a moral play.

"Man is prone to blink at the inevitable facts of life and death, and too many attempts are made to sentimentalize the grave things in life. How many times have I had to officiate at a so-called Christian funeral, where I heard the chorus sing of the dead person's soul drifting off somewhere to an island. The singing of the chorus has seemed like a religious jellyfish trying to glaze off the hard hours of the bereaved. We sentimentalize too much in life."

Dr. Fitch announced that the morning collection was to go toward the work of fighting infantile paralysis.

## SEEKS AID FOR HOSPITAL.

### Mrs. Herbine Was Thanked by King for Saving Dispatches.

Mrs. Charlotte G. Herbine, who has an American private hospital accommodating 150 wounded soldiers at 5 Grosvenor Square, London, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool to collect funds among her friends to take the house next door, which will give another 100 beds for the use of the wounded.

Mrs. Herbine received the thanks of King George and Queen Mary and the late Secretary for War, Earl Kitchener, for saving important dispatches from the commander of the forces at Saloniki when Captain Stanley Wilson, M. P., the King's messenger, was captured on the Greek steamship Spezer by an Austrian submarine several months ago.

"The submarine remained alongside the Spezer for some time, she continued, "and the passengers all became anxious to know what was going to happen to them. I had known Captain Wilson for some years, and after he had thrown a bag containing 55,000,000 quintals average for the preceding five-year period. The harvests of Tunis and Japan are estimated at less than last year. Estimates for Germany and Austria-Hungary were not obtainable.

Barley prospects are everywhere poorer than last year, the institute estimates, as are also those for oats and rye. The estimate of the Brazilian coffee crop is slightly under last year.

## GIVE STRIKERS A WEEK.

### Yonkers Company Says After Saturday Men Will Get No Preference.

The Yonkers Railroad Company posted notices on its bulletin boards in Yonkers yesterday that the positions of its striking motormen and conductors would be held open for them until next Saturday. After that, the notices read, they would be shown no preference over other applicants for employment. Union leaders laughed when they were told of the notices, asserting that none of the strikers would return until their demands had been met.

Neither the Yonkers Railroad Company nor the Westchester Electric Railroad Company attempted to operate cars yesterday. Automobiles, jitneys, moving vans, and carriages continued to furnish the only service obtainable in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle, and the Sunday attendance at Rye Beach, Glen Island, and the parks was materially reduced as a result.

It was rumored in Yonkers yesterday that the motormen and conductors of the Westchester Street Railway operating cars in Port Chester and vicinity were about to join the strike. Representatives of the men employed by this company had a conference with union officials in Yonkers during the day. The cars of the Westchester Street Railway Company start at Stamford, Conn., and run to Rye Beach.

## CARDINAL GIBBONS NOW 82.

### Celebrates Birthday with Statement on Current Affairs.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WESTMINSTER, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of his birthday today with T. Herbert Shriver and B. Frank Shriver at their country estate at Union Mills. For forty years he has spent his anniversaries with the Shriver brothers.

After the Cardinal himself celebrated mass in the beautiful private chapel on the Shriver estate he received a few friends. This evening he made a statement of his views on current conditions as a birthday message. The Cardinal expressed his fervent hope for speedy peace, but feared that all those concerned were confident that peace could only come from exhaustion. He was earnest in his belief that when peace comes it will be a lasting peace.

Speaking of the foreign born in our land, he was most positive as to what should be their relation to our nation, saying that, while it was right that in every man's soul there should be a tender feeling for the land of his birth, when he came to America to make it his home he must realize that to our country, its flag and its institutions he must be utterly, irrevocably loyal, and that there was no place in America for men of divided allegiance.

## BRITISH DEPORT AMERICAN.

### Spanish War Veteran Tells of Being Forced to Leave Ireland.

Richard Eblitt, a naturalized American, who served in the Spanish-American war, arrived yesterday on the St. Paul and complained that he had been deported by the British officials at Dublin. No reason was given for the act, he said, but he presumed that it was on account of his having written to friends in this country criticising the conduct of the Government in Ireland.

Mr. Eblitt said he went back to Ireland in 1912 and settled at Oldcastle, County Meath, about twenty miles from Dublin, to practice horse doctoring, and got on very well. On May 29, this year, two police officers drove up in an automobile and searched his place, where they found nothing but an old kris he had brought back from the Philippines, which they took away with them.

He wrote a letter to the United States Consul in Dublin, and, getting no reply, Mr. Eblitt said he then wrote to Ambassador Page, who replied that the matter would be taken up by the Consul. At the same time a letter came from the Consulate in Dublin stating that no letter had been received from Mr. Eblitt.

All went well until July 14, when two police officers went to the veterinary surgeon's house in Oldcastle and said if he would get to Dublin with them he would get his kris back.

"I went to the barracks with the policemen," Mr. Eblitt continued, "and when I was inside a door slammed and I found myself a prisoner. I was sent to Liverpool by boat, where I was deported on the St. Paul, leaving all my effects in my house at Oldcastle, County Meath."

He said he intended to start action against the British Government through the State Department to recover his property.

## LUCKY ESCAPE IN TRENCHES

### Lieut. A. H. Tod, Arriving Here, Depicts War Incidents.

Lieutenant Alexander H. Tod of the Highland Light Infantry arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul to visit his parents at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, after recovering from a severe wound received on May 9 in the Hohenzollern redoubt in Western France. The Lieutenant said the British had made sallies in April and May along the western front to test the strength of the German lines before starting the big offensive.

"I was in charge of a party of eight men sent out to find a new crater that had been blown up by the enemy in the afternoon," he explained. "The Germans spotted us and let off their pistol lights, which revealed the machine guns to us. We turned on us, in addition to a hot fire of hand grenades. One grenade exploded behind me and killed a soldier standing next to me. Only three of us got back to the British lines."

Lieutenant Tod said that for months last Winter the troops of both the Allies and the Germans had been up to their hips in mud and water, with the rain falling daily in torrents.

"One day," he continued, "a German Corporal appeared on the line waving a white flag and holding a piece of paper. One of our Corporals advanced to meet him and we saw them shake hands, each unable to speak the other's language. The soldiers stood up in full view on both sides, watching the proceedings, and not a shot was fired. The Corporal took the paper, on which was written, 'Come and see us. Don't shoot.' Half an hour later we were blazing away at each other for life and death."

## WORLD'S CROPS LIGHTER.

### While Yield Is Above Five-Year Average, 1915 Is Not Equaled.

ROME, July 23.—The latest report of the International Institute of Agriculture indicates that the world's crops this year will be less abundant than last, but that harvest prospects are better than the average in the five-year period, 1909-1913.

The result of the estimate of the total wheat crop this year for the seven most important countries is 396,510,000 quintals (a quintal equals 220.46 pounds), or 76,784,000 quintals less than last year. For the United States the wheat total is estimated at 207,000,000 quintals, or 25 per cent. less than last year; for India, 7,000,000 quintals, or 15 per cent. under last year; Italy, 52,000,000 quintals, or 12 per cent. increase over last year; Spain, 42,000,000 quintals, as compared

# A PIRATE CAT BAND AT LARGE UPTOWN

### Led by a Tailless, Mauve Tom Named Wang, Pack Prey on West 80th St.

### STEAL JANITORS' DINNERS

### Residents of Neighborhood to Ask S. P. C. A. to Send a Force to Capture Marauders.

Several of the residents of West Eighty-eighth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, are going to ask the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals today to send a cart with an inspector to pick up the band of "pirate cats" that have haunted the block for the last three months and made night sleepless by their yells.

Estimates made by pious people place the number of the feline nocturnal marauders at forty to fifty, while others assert there must be fully one hundred. The "pirates" are led by Wang, a tailless mauve cat from Formosa, with pink eyes and white feet. Wang was cast adrift on the world three months ago by a careless sea Captain.

It is Wang, the neighbors say, that defies police and dogs and leads the other "pirate cats" to steal food from the janitors' rooms in the various houses on the block.

Piotr Besanovitch, one of the janitors near the Amsterdam Avenue end of West Eightieth Street, told a TIMES reporter yesterday, with tears in his eyes, how the notorious Wang, with six of the feline "pirates," entered his kitchen yesterday morning and stole a leg of mutton off the table.

Wang, the janitor said, accompanied by a big black cat that had one flaming yellow eye and no ears, stood guard outside the door to prevent him from entering, while the others bore off the leg of mutton to a nearby cellar, where they devoured it to the bone.

He had tried three different dogs in the last two weeks, but they stayed in his rooms only one night each, hiding under the bed after the cats had started their midnight sonata.

Besanovitch went on to say that the yell of Wang and his band was worse than that of the wild Chortoktoituvnotch of the Ural Mountains, which was so bloodcurdling that the wolves when they heard it crept into their dens seized with nervous prostration.

Captain George H. Beardsley, an Indian traveler of some renown, said the yell of the "pirate cats" of West Eightieth Street, in his opinion, was far more ferocious than that of the wild Wuzzah-Ruzzah of Bhootan, which eats tarantulas alive, sleeps on a cactus bed, and is the only animal from the snowclad slopes of Kinchinjunga to the torrid shores of the Bay of Bengal that can keep a punkah wallah awake all night by its cries.

A patrolman on post yesterday at Amsterdam Avenue and Eightieth Street said the "pirate cats" had been driven to their present savagery by the law compelling housekeepers to put lids on their garbage cans, that having cut off their supply of food. Their only chance now, he said, was to steal from grocery and delicatessen stores or from janitors' apartments in the basements of the houses.

The cats had their lairs in a long cellar at the corner of Eighty-first Street, the policeman said, and in another long cellar on Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

The night clerk of a hotel in the neighborhood came out about 2 o'clock yesterday morning to get breath of fresh air and saw "pirate cats," captained by Wang, collected round a big closed garbage can near the door and howled so formidably that the clerk prudently retired behind the hotel doors again.

Policemen assert there are a number of wild dogs in the same district along Amsterdam Avenue in the "eighties," and that the S. P. C. A. can pick them all up if the society sends a cart with an inspector at night instead of, as usual, during the day, when all the canine and feline nocturnal marauders are asleep in their respective lairs.

The inhabitants of this district at present spend the greater part of each dows to shoo Wang and his band away.

## FOUR KILLED BY AUTOS.

### Chauffeur Abandons Car After Running Down Boy.

Automobile accidents in and near New York City yesterday caused four deaths and several probably fatal injuries.

Pasquale Spino, 20 years old, of 222 East Tinney Street, and Nicholas Martino, 20 years old, of 234 East Tinney Street, Newark, turned their bicycles out from behind a carriage driven by Thomas Flynn of Harrison, N. J., and into the path of an oncoming automobile owned and operated by Julius Gerlett of 27 Harrison Avenue, Hoboken. Both boys were struck by the machine. Spino died on the way to the City Hospital in Newark. Martino's injuries were slight. Gerlett was held at the Third Precinct police station on a technical charge of homicide.

After running down and killing a 5-year-old boy, John Desapio, of 13 Macdougal Street, at the corner of Spring and Macdougal Streets, yesterday afternoon, John Sisti, a chauffeur of 52 King Street, abandoned his automobile. Later he was arrested and held under $2,500 bail by Magistrate McQuade in Jefferson Market Court.

John Nattuzik, a laborer, died in the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, L.I., last night about an hour after he had been injured while riding a bicycle along the Jericho Turnpike near his home. He was struck by a motorcyclist, who ran away. Nattuzik was riding along the road when the motor cycle struck him, and he was hurled from his wheel, landing on his head.

Richard Rutledge of Mount Kisco, N. Y., lost control of his machine yesterday on a steep part of the Croton Lake Road, and the car jumped over the side of the embankment. Rutledge received a fracture of the skull. His son James was uninjured. The young man got his father to the railroad station in another machine, and brought him to St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

Daisy Mandelbaum, 20 years old, of 1,854 Seventh Avenue, died yesterday in a private sanitarium in St. Nicholas Place as the result of injuries in a taxicab collision at 251st Street and Broadway. William Martin, a chauffeur of 32 Cedar Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck on a charge of homicide. It is claimed that he was intoxicated when the taxicab which he was driving struck the car of Dr. Samuel Mandelbaum in which his sister, Miss Mandelbaum, was riding. The doctor was slightly injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Isen of 17 Washington Place were crossing Clark Street from the railroad station in Rockville Centre, L. I., yesterday evening when Isen was knocked down and run over by an automobile driven by Edward Morgan of 550 Riverside Drive. Isen suffered from a fracture of the spinal column. Morgan was arrested, but released by Police Justice R. T. Neu on $500 bail. Isen was later taken to Bellevue Hospital.

## SCHOOLS FOR GIFTED.

### May Have Separate Classes, as Defective Pupils Have.

In order that specially gifted children in the public schools may be given additional attention, as well as those who are defective, Professor Guy M. Whipple of the University of Illinois, under the direction of the General Board of Education, is making an exhaustive study of the subject, and soon will publish a book on it. While much attention has been given to defective children, little or no study has been devoted, according to the General Board of Education, to furnishing additional facilities to children who are particularly gifted.

Under the general supervision of Dr. Abraham Flexner, a study of the new public school system in Gary, Ind., has been under way for the last five months. The work has been divided into special subjects and each intrusted to the care of an authority. The General Board of Education has announced that the work is about to be completed.

The advisability of establishing an institution to be known as the Junior High School, which will take over the children now in the first year of the high schools, those in the last two grades of the elementary schools, is being studied under the direction of the General Board of Education by Professor Thomas H. Briggs of the Teachers College, Columbia University. The results will be embodied in a book by Professor Briggs, to be published and distributed by the General Board of Education.

## SEEK HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

### City Bureau to Extend Its Efforts—Will Respect Religion.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury in a statement issued yesterday denied that there had been any change of policy on the part of the city invovled in the work of the Children's Home Bureau, which seeks to find foster parents for children who are now the city's wards.

Mr. Kingsbury said this work had been done on a smaller scale by the city for many years, and that the establishment of the bureau only means that a systematic effort would be made to find homes for dependent children. He said the bureau would go to extremes to see that every child was placed in a home of the same religious faith as that into which the child was born.

### Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Paul were:

Mrs. F. M. Armstrong, Mrs. T. Balmer, Miss Catherine G. Balmer, Mrs. N. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald J. Bertram, F. P. Blair, W. C. Bowman, Lady M. C. Cameron, William Campbell, Miss Helenora Campbell, J. W. Clough, W. Cranstoun, W. Tipton Davies, H. J. S. Dennison, Mrs. M. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Dickman, George Dillon, Miss Theodora Dodge, L. B. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Findley, H. G. Gardner, L. P. Gibbons, C. G. Gow, William Hardy, F. Herbert S. Herbine, L. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. G. Herbine, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jefferies, Miss Helen Kerry, Miss Viola Kerry, Miss E. J. Leighton, B. Lindsay Mairfax, H. M. Lockwood, R. W. Lodge, L. D. Mapes, Miss N. H. March, R. A. Mills, Mrs. N. D. Powell, L. Pratt, E. J. Ridgway, Lloyd B. Sanderson, the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Joseph Simmonds, W. A. Statham, Lieutenant Alexander H. Tod, E. W. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. White, A. H. C. Williams, G. B. Williamson, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wolcott.

# RULING MAY AFFECT MRS. GREEN'S ESTATE

### Referee Winthrop's Decision Gives the Law on Change of Domiciles.

### EVIDENCE MUST BE CLEAR

### Max Flatauer's Will Gave New York as His Residence, but Florida Will Administer Estate.

Ex-Deputy Attorney General Maurice B. Blumenthal announced yesterday that there would be filed today in the Surrogates' Court a decision by Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., as referee in the contest over the estate of Max Flatauer, which would have an important bearing on any fight the State of New York might make for an inheritance tax on the estate of Mrs. Hetty Green. Mr. Blumenthal said that, according to a copy of the ruling which had been sent him by the referee, the mere description of a residence of the decedent as contained in the will and the mere claim of a residence in a particular State did not finally establish that the decedent was legally a resident of that State.

Hetty Green's will was probated Saturday in Vermont, of which State her heirs allege she was a resident. The inheritance laws of Vermont are said to be lenient as compared to those of New York. The value of the Green estate has been estimated at $100,000,000. In the case of the estate of John Jacob Astor, who went down on the Lusitania, estimated at a similar amount, the State tax was approximately $2,000,000.

"By this decision," said Mr. Blumenthal, "Flatauer's widow, to whom he left nothing by the terms of his will, and who is now working for $5 a week in a factory in Florida, will be able to live on her income for the rest of her life.

"Besides holding that the laws of a sister State will be recognized in a New York probate proceeding, the decision establishes a precedent by which estates such as that of the late Hetty Green may have to be administered in this State and fully taxed here, where the testator was domiciled.

"In November, 1910, Flatauer left his home in Tallahassee, Fla., to go West for his health. He told his wife, who remained behind, that he would return in two months. He was next heard of at the home of his sister, Henrietta Loser, in New York, where he died ten days after his departure from Florida. The day before his death a lawyer drew his will, in which he was described as a resident of New York. The will was subsequently admitted to probate in New York."

Mr. Blumenthal was asked by the widow and a brother in Illinois to look after their interests. The estate, the widow showed, amounted to $100,000. Flatauer had disinherited his widow and left most of his estate to his sister. Mr. Blumenthal found that the laws of Florida provided that where a testator's will is unsatisfactory to the widow she may file a protest in the Florida courts and thereupon become entitled to one-half the estate. She filed a protest in the Florida courts, alleging that Flatauer was a resident of Florida and that the laws of that State applied to his estate. The claim went to the New York Court of Appeals and then back to the Surrogate's Court, where Mr. Winthrop was named as referee in 1914.

"At the hearings," said Mr. Blumenthal, "it developed that shortly before leaving Florida, Flatauer had written Mrs. Loser that he was leaving Florida for his health and intended to live with her for the balance of his days. It was contended by Mrs. Loser that this showed Flatauer's intention to abandon Florida as his domicile. It was shown that Flatauer had told his wife he was going to return to Florida, and it was contended that this established that his domicile had not been changed from Florida. The referee has held that even if Mr. Flatauer was a resident of New York City his domicile was in the State of Florida and had not been changed."

Mr. Blumenthal quoted the ruling as saying:

"The change of domicile is so injurious to the welfare of families and affects so radically the validity and construction of testamentary acts, the disposition of property in cases of intestacy, the rights of married women, the relations of husband and wife, and everything affected by legal principles depending for their solution upon the place of domicile that it should only be established by the clearest and most convincing and satisfactory evidence."

Mr. Blumenthal said a motion would be made promptly to confirm the referee's report.

### Obituary Notes.

Miss MARY O'MALLEY, a sister of George O'Malley, died yesterday at her home, 212 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, in her fifty-fifth year. She was a native of Ireland.

Mrs. MARY A. ELLIOTT, wife of William G. Elliott, died on Friday at her home, 13 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, leaving also a daughter and one sister.

Miss ANN MARGARET BENNETT of 808 Park Place, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of Mrs. Eugene Cornell in Valley Stream, L. I.

LEVI JESSE PUTNAM BISHOP, a fruit broker and one of the founders of the Settlement for Children in East 1234 Street, died on Saturday at his home, 2,206 Andrews Avenue, University Heights, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a graduate of the University of Rochester and the Cleveland Law School. His wife, Mrs. Mary B. Bishop, a writer of children's stories, survives him.

WALTER H. PLANNERY, a Brooklyn newspaper man and city editor of The Brooklyn Home News, died on Saturday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J.

EDWARD LAWSON, a retired cigar dealer who for many years had a shop in Wall Street, died on Saturday at his home in Jersey City in his seventy-first year, leaving his wife and three sons.

Mrs. MARGARET A. LEMON, a woman journalist and former Vice President of the Women's Press Club, died on Saturday at the home of her son, Joseph Lemon, a cartoonist, at 1,919 Seventh Avenue.

Mrs. FRANCIS SKIDDY MARTIN, whose husband is a broker at 7 Wall Street, died on Saturday at her home, 116 East Sixty-third Street, in her forty-fifth year. She was a daughter of the late Mrs. Sarah Clark, who was active in the improvement of Riverside Drive. In addition to her husband, she leaves two daughters and a son.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN PETTIT, a mining engineer and formerly a resident of Philadelphia, was killed in action in France while serving with the Royal Engineers. He was a graduate of Lehigh University and was in his fiftieth year.

Dr. CLARENCE A. KIRKPATRICK, a medical missionary at Namkham, Province of Burma, India, died there according to information received on Saturday by the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society in Philadelphia. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. MARY E. KNIGHT, widow of Samuel B. Knight, formerly a manufacturing jeweler of Providence, R. I., died at her home in Pasadena, Cal., in her seventy-eighth year. She was born here and was a direct descendant of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. Mrs. Knight leaves three sons and two daughters.

JOHN ARTHUR, 44 years old, an author of motion picture scenarios, died Friday in the New York Hospital of intestinal trouble.

PHILIP RANSLEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ransley of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his parents in his twentieth year.

GEORGE J. CHAPMAN, formerly in business here, died on Saturday at the home of his parents in Orange, N. J., in his twenty-sixth year.

GEORGE F. KINOSLEY, a large property owner of Summit, N. J., died on Saturday night at his home there in his fifty-ninth year.

MICHAEL J. CARTER, former Alderman and for many years connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, died early yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a Trustee of the Village of Jamaica for three terms before the consolidation.

CYRUS CINCINATTO CUNEO, an American artist and a member of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, died in London yesterday of blood poisoning. Mr. Cuneo was born in San Francisco. Several portraits by him have been exhibited in the Royal Academy, London.

## C. W. H. KIRCHHOFF DIES.

### Former Editor of The Iron Age Long a Leader in Mining Industry.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23.—Charles William Henry Kirchhoff of 578 Riverside Drive, New York City, editor in chief of The Iron Age from 1889 until 1910, died early today at his Summer home, Wanamassa, in his sixty-fourth year. He was connected with the publication for twenty-nine years and was prominent for years in the mining industry, being at one time President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Kirchhoff was born in San Francisco, Cal., and was graduated from the Royal School of Mines in Clausthal, Germany, in 1874. For the next three years he was chemist of the Delaware Lead Refinery in Philadelphia, and then joined the staff of Metallurgical Review as assistant editor. In 1878 he joined The Iron Age, with which he remained until 1882, when he became managing editor of Mining Engineering and Mining Journal. Three years later Mr. Kirchhoff returned to The Iron Age, being successively associate editor and editor in chief.

Before the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, Andrew Carnegie conceived a dream of becoming the iron master of the world and confided in Mr. Kirchhoff, who was his intimate friend. With Carnegie's permission, the editor published the story, which was the first gun in the great steel war. But for the formation of the Steel Corporation, Carnegie would have gone ahead with his plans and he intended having Mr. Kirchhoff with him in his enterprise. He asked the editor to join him, but Mr. Kirchhoff refused.

Mr. Kirchhoff was the special agent of the United States Geological Survey for the collection of statistics of the production of lead, copper and zinc during 1883-1906. He was a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Verein Deutscher Eisenhuettenieute, and an honorary member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. In addition he was a member of the Century and Engineers' clubs of this city.

His wife, a brother and two sisters survive him.

## *INDIANA WILL PAY TRIBUTE TO RILEY*

### *Poet's Body Is To Lie in State at the Capitol at Request of Governor.*

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—The body of James Whitcomb Riley, the Indiana poet, who died suddenly on Saturday night at his home here, will lie in state at the Indiana State Capitol, from 3 P. M. until 9 P. M. tomorrow. The hours were fixed especially with the view of providing a time when the working people and children, accompanied by parents, might view the body. The poet was particularly close to the workers and children.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston in a letter to Henry Eitel, of this city, brother-in-law of the poet, asked that the body lie in state at the Capitol. The letter, which met with a favorable and ready response from the poet's relatives, follows:

"James Whitcomb Riley was loved by the people of Indiana as was no other man. In an exceptionally tender sense, the people of his native State felt and believed that he belonged to them and they mourn—bitterly mourn—his passing.

"As Governor of Indiana, I am anxious that the people be afforded an opportunity to show the high respect in which they held 'this man who sang of common things,' and I am moved therefore, to suggest that his remains be allowed to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol, between the hours of 3 o'clock P. M. and 9 o'clock P. M., Monday, July 24, 1916."

The body will be placed under the dome of the Capitol, where a few years ago Mr. Riley stood reading to the Assembly his poem "Old Glory."

Present arrangements are for the funeral services to be held at the home Tuesday morning. These will be private and simple in accordance with wishes of the poet. The minister and pall bearers have not been selected.

It was tentatively agreed today that the burial be in Crown Hill Cemetery, near here, relatives feeling that Mr. Riley should be buried where the public might easily visit his grave. First plans were for burial near Greenfield, Ind., the birthplace of the poet, but the feeling that Riley belonged to the people led to a reconsideration.

Thousands of persons today passed silently the Riley home here, while many close friends of the poet entered the home to view the body. Mrs. Charles F. Holstein, with whom Mr. Riley made his home many years here, suffered severely from the shock of his death.

## SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, NOTED CHEMIST, DIES

### Discovered Transmutation of Metals by Means of Radium Emanations.

### RECEIVED THE NOBEL PRIZE

### Known Among Scientists as a Man of Daring Conceptions—Made a Knight in 1902.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir William Ramsay, for many years England's leading chemist, who, in 1907 announced he had discovered the transmutation of metals, died today at his home, Beechcroft, at Hazlemere, Bucks, in his sixty-fifth year.

Sir William Ramsay was born in Glasgow, and was created a Knight in 1902. Educated in Glasgow Academy and University, he became assistant in the Young Laboratory of Technical Chemistry in 1872. Two years later he became Tutorial Assistant in Chemistry at Glasgow University, where he remained until 1880, then becoming Professor of Chemistry at University College in Bristol. Sir William then joined the Faculty of the University College of London as Professor of Chemistry, from which he retired in 1913, as Professor Emeritus.

He was the Lovering lecturer at Johns Hopkins University and visited the United States about a year ago. During his visit here he gave a number of lectures, those given in Boston under the auspices of the Lowell Institute attracting much attention. Before returning to England he spoke publicly on the great waste in this country, where many millions of dollars or by-products were thrown away, all of which might be used to add to the wealth of the nation.

### Gave Details of Discovery.

In May, 1907, it was announced by Johns Hopkins University that Sir William had succeeded in producing a copper compound from sodium, lithium, and potassium by the use of radium. In London, on July 27, 1907, he admitted that he had done this and gave certain details. His discovery was said to be without a parallel in the field of chemistry, as it was never thought that scientists would be able to change one element into another.

In 1913 Sir William delivered a lecture on the subject of transmutation at the Chemical Institute in Rome before an audience including King Victor Emmanuel.

He referred to his co-laborers in that field, Professor Norman Collie and Professor Patterson, and explained how he had produced argon from dry hydrogen. The discoveries in this work were regarded as the first step toward the realization of the dream of the alchemists who strove to find a recipe that would change lead into gold. It was announced that Sir William and the other two chemists, working independently, had found that when an electric discharge is passed through a vacuum tube containing a little hydrogen, two rare gases, helium and neon, appear. Sir William said that this was possible in only one of two ways; either by the transmutation of one element into another, or by the creation of an element from electricity.

"I don't know if the discovery will mean that it will be possible to turn lead into gold," he then said; "it might, although the cost would be so great that it would not be worth while. The importance of the discovery is that we have deciphered another line in the book of nature and opened the door to further discoveries. There may be commercial consequences—probably there will be—but those are not the concern of the scientific investigator. We are on the threshold of an entirely new departure in scientific investigation."

### Value of Synthetic Chemistry.

He continued his experiments with gold and other substances, the results of which have not as yet been given to the world.

That synthetic chemistry was "the hope of future generations" was one of Sir William's sayings, and he gave much of his time during his later years to work of this description. In an article he wrote for THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES of Dec. 1, 1912, he dwelt on this at length and said:

"The modern chemist must work for future generations. The synthetic process, really the development of comparatively recent years, is successfully solving many of the problems that are vital to the life of the people of the future. The work of the modern synthetic chemist now involves the saving of untold millions of dollars to the present and future generations."

On one of his early visits here, in 1904, he criticised American business men and said that they were "too slow." He said that they were not alert to take advantage of scientific discoveries and that they were far behind Germany.

During 1915, he placed himself on record in a criticism of Germany and German scientists. On April 27 the German Chemical Society discussed the revoking of his honorary membership in that body. There was much argument which ended by tabling the resolution until after the war.

Sir William was prominent for his experiments with radium and the announcements of his results occasioned much controversy among the learned bodies of England, who admitted he was a man of brilliant imagination and daring conception, but found it difficult to agree with some of his theories.

### Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

He had received many honors, perhaps the greatest being that of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, which was awarded to him in 1904. Sir William was a Knight of the Prussian Order Pour le Merite, an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a Commander of the Crown of Italy.

Sir William was an honorary member of the Institute of France, the Royal Academies of Ireland, Berlin, Bohemia, Holland, Rome, Petrograd, Turin, Rumania, Vienna, Norway, and Sweden; an honorary member of the Academies of Geneva, Frankfort and Mexico, of the German Chemical Society, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the Academie de Medicine of Paris, the Pharmaceutical Society, and of the Philosophical Societies of Philadelphia, Manchester, and Rotterdam.

He was a Knight Commander of the Bath, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and had received the degrees of LL. D., D. Sc., M. D., and Ph. D. His publications are numerous, and include a number of papers, the most important of which is "The Molecular Surface Energy of Liquids." In conjunction with Lord Rayleigh he wrote "Argon, a New Constituent in the Atmosphere." Others of his papers were "Neon," "Krypton," and "Zenon," treatises on the three new atmospheric gases, of which he was the chief discoverer. With F. Soddy he wrote "The Transmutation of Radium into Helium," and he was also the author of three textbooks on chemistry and "The Discovery of the Constituents of the Air."

His only club was the Athenaeum.

## FINDS HER FIANCE DEAD.

### Girl Goes to Hospital Too Late for Last Word with Sweetheart.

At St. John's Hospital in Long Island City yesterday Miss Gussie Millet, 20 years old of South Lakewood, N. J., learned that Roland Cook, 28 years old, to whom she was to have been married in a few days was dead. Cook was chauffeur of the automobile of Emanuel M. Tabor of 2,502 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, and was taking him and members of his family to the city on Saturday morning when he was jerked from the machine by a derrick cable hanging across the Queens Boulevard at Winfield, where the New York Connecting Railroad is erecting a viaduct. He died early yesterday morning.

Word had been sent to Miss Millet that Cook had been injured and she went to the hospital to be near him.

## THOMAS M. PATTERSON DIES

### Former Democratic Boss of Colorado Also Led the Populists.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—Thomas Macdonald Patterson, former United States Senator, died at his home here today. He was 77 years of age and had been in poor health for several weeks. Senator Patterson was widely known as an editor, attorney, and political leader. He was for many years the owner and editor in chief of The Rocky Mountain News and The Denver Times. His fortune, consisting largely of real estate holdings in Denver, is estimated by associates at several millions.

Mr. Patterson, the last delegate to Congress from the Territory of Colorado and a United States Senator from that State as soon as it was admitted to the Union, was born in the County of Carlow, Ireland. He came to this country with his parents when a boy of 13 years and settled in Crawfordsville, Ind.

In 1876 Mr. Patterson was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, and aided in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. He was also delegate from his State to the conventions of 1880, 1888, and 1892. In 1876 Mr. Patterson received the Democratic nomination for Congress, but was defeated by James B. Belford. However, he contested Belford's election, the proceedings lasting from March until December, 1877, the Democratic majority in the House finally sustaining the technical point Mr. Patterson had raised. Although he succeeded in unseating Belford, and became a member of Congress, his popularity waned, as the voters of Colorado regarded Belford as the victim of Mr. Patterson's political ambition. When he sought reelection he was overwhelmingly defeated by Belford.

It was thought that this was the end of Mr. Patterson in politics, but he was a leading factor in every political fight for years afterward. About this time the great Leadville mining boom started, and he sent his partner, C. S. Thomas, to the camp to look after their business. Both became very wealthy.

In 1884 Mr. Patterson became candidate for Governor, but was defeated. In the same year he supported Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, but four years later, as a free silver advocate, he fought his renomination and bolted the Democratic party. With his newspaper, The Rocky Mountain News, he fought the Democrats, and nearly wrecked the party in Colorado. He was said to have been practically the "Father of Colorado Populists," and in 1894 a State ticket was elected which brought into the State Legislature many of his Senatorial supporters. However, the fusion influences were gradually rebuilding the Democratic Party, and later accepted him again as leader. The Legislature of 1900-01 returned only seventeen Populists, twelve Silver Republicans and forty-nine Democrats, of whom Mr. Patterson was said to be "boss."

During his Populist days he was a delegate to the Populist National Conventions of 1896 and 1900, being Permanent Chairman of the last. In 1901 Mr. Patterson achieved his ambition to return to the United States Senate. His final political fight was in 1914, when he was defeated for Governor.

### Blakelock to Leave Hospital.

Final arrangements will be made probably this week for the remov

# GIANTS CLOSE WESTERN TOUR WITH DEFEAT AT HANDS OF THE CUBS

## GIANTS END TRIP WITH SAD DISPLAY

### Poor Pitching and Inferior Fielding Present Game to Cubs by 8 to 3 Score.

### EVEN BREAK ON THE ROAD

### Nine Victories and Nine Defeats the Record of McGraw's Men Since They Left Polo Grounds

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, July 23.—Exactly even in games won and lost on this trip, nine each way, the Giants tonight set out for home just after playing their worst game of the eighteen on the road. The Cubs gave them a sound beating. The score was 8 to 3.

There was some slovenly pitching on the New York side—a good deal, in fact, while Benton occupied the box—and other defensive faults, namely, lassitude and errors. The team cracked and lost its poise early. After poor pitching had damaged its chances at the outset, the team in general dropped its head, lost its zeal, and went wrong.

The weakness of the Giants in the box, which must be remedied if they are to get anywhere this season, was never more emphasized than on this trip. Games pitched with both intelligence and skill have been few for McGraw on the present tour, and there is scarcely a dependable boxman in the lot. Lately Schupp has shown the best equipment, but this afternoon Old Miner Brown, in his day one of the great men of the box, resurrected his art long enough to outpitch both Benton and Anderson, and with a good deal to spare.

The ancient Mordecai gave an exhibition which, while not of the great physical force which he had in his illustrious prime, was plenty good enough to hold the Giants in the hollow of his three-fingered hand, and was conducted with all the guile and skill which were his when he was cock of the walk. Age has not staled the old fellow's mental capacity or his nerve.

**Large Crowd Has Cause for Joy.**

The attendance was big enough to overflow onto the field, and the rooters were soon put into joyous mood. Four runs for the Cubs in the first inning and two in the second with none for the Giants, gave the conflict all the aspect of a Chicago sinecure, and sinecure was correct.

The Giants had one chance to be contenders. This was in the third inning, when they peopled all the corners with nobody out; but the conflict bubble was pricked right away, and they did not make sufficient resistance after that to make it an interesting afternoon for the huge crowd.

Brown, though bumped freely, clamped down on the Giants whenever they got men on bases. The latter tapped him for eleven hits, but the Cubs enjoyed a festival of seventeen diversified safeties. Everybody on the Chicago side hit safely except Saier, and for the matter of perfection the New Yorks mustered a safety except Burns. Anderson produced much better pitching than Benton, although prodded with considerable frequency.

Manager Williams and Zimmerman rumpled Benton for hits in the first inning, and accounted for a run, and frenzied fielding accounted for three more. Doyle allowed an easy grounder from Saier to trickle through his wide and make force play—which didn't force, because Herzog threw to Doyle too late to nip a runner—another man scored, as Doyle made a wild throw to the plate to get the Cub sprinting for the terminal. Doyle's deficiencies accounted for three runs.

The Cubs tallied in the second on forceful application of the mallet. Hits by Wortman, Mann, Zim, and Kelly rounded up the runs. Zeider, Fischer, and Kelly combined hits to produce a run off Anderson in the fifth. In the sixth Zim doubled with two out, and scored on a hit by Kelly after Lobert had muffed Kocher's bull's-eye throw to frustrate Zim's steal.

**A Good Chance Nipped in Bud.**

The third inning was a momentous one in the New York attack. The game turned on the happenings of that round. There was a chance for a big rally, but it exploded just as it was getting dangerous.

Lobert, Rariden, and Killifer all singled, and good robust hits they were. The bases were filled and none out.

Burns would have made things decidedly warm for the Cubs had he delivered, but he went to the other extreme. He took a shot at the first pitched ball and blew the everlasting life out of the rally by spinning a ground ball to the waiting hands of Kid Wortman. That late busher snapped up the ball with alacrity, not to say avidity, and zip-zip it went to Zim to Saier for a throttling double play.

One run was scored despite this two-fold extermination in the third inning, and two more came over in the ninth on drives by Herzog, Robertson, and Kauff. Nobody was out when Buck and Dave and Benny came along with their belated castigation, but Brown opened his throttle again, and Merkle, Lobert, and Kocher quickly fell by the wayside. The score:

| CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A | NEW YORK. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wortman,rs | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | Burns,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mann,rf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Doyle,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Williams,cf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Herzog,ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Zim'man,2b | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | Roberts'n,rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J.Kelly,lf | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | Kauff,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Saier,1b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | Merkle,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Zeider,3b | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Lobert,3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Fischer,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Rariden,c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Brown,p | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | Kocher,c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Benton,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 40 | 8 | 17 | 27 | 13 | aKillifer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Anderson,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | bG.Kelly | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Schupp,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Total... | 35 | 3 | 11 | 24 | 12 |

a-Batted for Benton in third inning.
b-Batted for Anderson in eighth inning.

Errors—Saier, Robertson, Lobert.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | —8 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | —3 |

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, (2,) J. Kelly, Zeider, Kauff, G. Kelly, Robertson. Stolen bases—J. Kelly, (3,) Kauff, (2.) Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Wortman, Zimmerman, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; New York, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 8 hits, 6 runs in three innings; off Anderson, 8 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Schupp, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Brown, 11 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Zeider.) Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Anderson, 2; by Schupp, 1. Passed ball—Kocher. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

### American Association.

Kansas City, 1; Louisville, 0.
(First game.)
Kansas City, 9; Louisville, 6.
(Second game.)
Minneapolis, 2; Columbus, 1.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 11; Columbus, 4.
(Second game.)
Indianapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 5.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 3.
(Second game.)
St. Paul, 3; Toledo, 2.
(First game.)
Toledo, 7; St. Paul, 6.
(Second game.)

### New York State League.

Binghamton, 6; Scranton, 2.
Utica, 5; Albany, 4.
Elmira, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
(First game.)
Elmira, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
(Second game.)

### Southern Association.

Mobile, 3; New Orleans, 1.
Nashville, 5; Little Rock, 1.
Chattanooga, 2; Memphis, 1.

### Exhibition Games.

Syracuse, 5; Boston Red Sox, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Wheeling, (W. Va.,) 3.
(Seven innings.)
Philadelphia Athletics, 12; Newark, 0.

## BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Chicago, 12; Detroit, 0.**
**St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 2.**
(Ten innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Chicago, 8; New York, 3.**
**Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1.**
**Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 1.**

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 51 | 36 | .586 |
| Boston | 49 | 37 | .570 |
| Cleveland | 49 | 39 | .557 |
| Chicago | 47 | 40 | .540 |
| Washington | 47 | 40 | .540 |
| Detroit | 46 | 44 | .511 |
| St. Louis | 38 | 49 | .437 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 61 | .237 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 48 | 32 | .600 |
| Boston | 43 | 34 | .558 |
| Philadelphia | 44 | 35 | .557 |
| Chicago | 42 | 45 | .483 |
| New York | 35 | 42 | .481 |
| Pittsburgh | 37 | 42 | .468 |
| St. Louis | 41 | 48 | .461 |
| Cincinnati | 36 | 52 | .409 |

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
**Chicago at Detroit.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
**Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.**

## MATTY'S TEAM IS JOLTED.

### Alexander Keeps Reds' Hits Scattered and Phillies Win, 8 to 1.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Philadelphia took the last game of the series from Cincinnati here today, 8 to 1. Alexander kept the hits well scattered after the first inning. Roush got two triples and a single out of four times at bat. The score:

| PHILADELPHIA. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paskert,cf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Dugey,2b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Stock,3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cravath,rf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Good,rf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Whitted,lf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Luderus,1b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Bancroft,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Killifer,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Alexander,p | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 38 | 8 | 13 | 27 | 10 |

| CINCINNATI. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groh,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Roush,cf | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Griffith,rf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mollwitz,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Neale,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Louden,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Emmer,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Wingo,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Schulz,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Knetzer,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Toney,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| aClarke | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| bMcKechnie | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| cChase. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 34 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 10 |

a-Batted for Schulz in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Knetzer in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Emmer in ninth inning.

Errors—Emmer, Wingo.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | —8 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Two-base hits—Griffith, Stock, Dugey, Clarke, Good. Three-base hits—Roush, (2,) Alexander. Home run—Whitted. Stolen bases—Bancroft, Cravath, Whitted, Luderus, Paskert, Neale. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Paskert. Double play—Whitted and Killifer. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Schulz, 3; off Knetzer, 1. Struck out—By Alexander, 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Schulz, 8 hits, 3 runs in 5 innings; off Knetzer, 4 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; off Toney, 1 hit, 1 run in 1 inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 8; by Schulz, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Eason.

## RUDOLPH IN FINE FETTLE.

### Wins Pitchers' Battle for Braves in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Rudolph had the better of a pitchers' battle with Steele here today, and Boston took the last game of the series from St. Louis, 2 to 1. Steele allowed the winning run in the eighth, when the weakened after two were out, and allowed three hits. The local team scored in the first, when Bescher singled, advanced to second on Beck's out, took third on Long's single and scored on Miller's sacrifice fly. The score:

| BOSTON. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar'ville,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Evers,2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Wilson,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Magee,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Konetchy,1b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| J'Smith,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Snodgr'ss,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Gowdy,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Rudolph,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Total... | 30 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 15 |

| ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bescher,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Beck,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Long,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Miller,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Hornsby,rs | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Wilson,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Gonsales,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Betzel,2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Steele,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Total... | 30 | 1 | 6 | 27 | 13 |

Errors—Hornsby, Gonzales, Betzel, (2.)

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —2 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Two-base hits—Gonzales, Beck, Magee. Three-base hit—Snodgrass. Home run—Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Wilhoit, Long, Konetchy. Sacrifice hit—Rudolph. Sacrifice flies—Miller, Konetchy. Double play—Betzel, Hornsby, and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Steele, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Steele, 7 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Steele, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

## NINE PITCHERS BATTERED.

### White Sox Finally Beat Tigers in Weird Contest.

DETROIT, July 23.—Chicago defeated Detroit by 12 to 9 today in the wildest, weirdest game played here in a decade. Chicago made twenty hits and used five pitchers. The Tigers got fifteen safe drives and four of their pitchers were battered. Ness was the star slugger, with two singles, two doubles, and a triple in six times at bat.

The White Sox scored their winning runs in the eighth inning on successive hits by Collins, Jackson, Ness, and Felsch. The score:

| CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murphy,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liebold,rf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Weaver,3b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Collins,2b | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Jackson,lf | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ness,1b | 6 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Felsch,cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Schalk,c | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Terry,ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Williams,p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Danforth,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cicotte,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wolfgang,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Russell,p | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 43 | 12 | 20 | 27 | 9 |

| DETROIT. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vitt,3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bush,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Burns,1b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Crawford,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Veach,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Heilman,cf | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Young,2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Baker,c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| McKee,c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Boland,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cunn'ham,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dubuc,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dauss,p | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| aKavanagh | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| bCobb | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 39 | 9 | 15 | 27 | 13 |

a-Batted for Boland in second inning.
b-Batted for Baker in fifth inning.

Errors—Ness, Terry.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | —12 |
| Detroit | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | — 9 |

Two-base hits—Ness, (2,) Heilman; Kavanagh. Veach, McKee. Three-base hits—Schalk, (2.) Ness. Vitt, Dauss. Stolen base—Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, Liebold. Sacrifice flies—Bush, Felsch. Double play—Schalk, Weaver, and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cunningham, 2; off Wolfgang, 6. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Dauss, 1; by Wolfgang, 1; by Russell, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Terry.) Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 8 hits, 4 runs in three innings; off Danforth, 4 hits, 2 runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Cicotte, no hits, no runs in one-third of an inning; off Wolfgang, 1 hit, 1 run in three and two-thirds innings; off Russell, 2 hits, no runs in one and one-third innings; off Boland, 6 hits, 2 runs in two innings; off Cunningham, 3 hits, 1 run in one and two-thirds innings; off Dubuc, 3 hits, 5 runs in three times at bat, (none out;) off Dauss, 8 hits, 4 runs in five and one-third innings. Time of game—Two hours and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

### International League.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Baltimore-Providence game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 44 | 34 | .564 |
| Providence | 44 | 37 | .543 |
| Toronto | 40 | 35 | .533 |
| Montreal | 42 | 38 | .525 |
| Baltimore | 43 | 39 | .524 |
| Richmond | 38 | 40 | .487 |
| Newark | 34 | 46 | .425 |
| Rochester | 30 | 46 | .395 |

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Richmond at Newark.
Baltimore at Providence.
Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

## ANOTHER RECORD GOES TO BARNES

### Golf Professional Attacks Sleepy Hollow Course, Clipping Two Strokes Off Mark.

James Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley professional who won the recent open tournament at Van Cortlandt Park with a record score, yesterday established a new record for eighteen holes on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough. He went around in 71, clipping two strokes from the previous mark held by Eddie Gow, which was not made in competition.

Barnes turned in his card in a four ball best ball match, and had as his partner the Sleepy Hollow professional, A. J. Sanderson. They were playing against Walter Hagen of Rochester, the Metropolitan open champion, and Robert Macdonald of Buffalo, who made the record for eighteen holes at Van Cortlandt last Tuesday.

In spite of the sterling performance of Barnes, the play of the opposing side was so good that Barnes and Sanderson were only two up at the end of the morning round. The heat of the afternoon had a bad effect on all the players, but Barnes and Sanderson held their lead and won the thirty-six hole match by 2 up and 1 to play.

The match might have been even more closely fought. While traveling to Rochester on Wednesday night Hagen had his hand slammed by a door on the train. The little finger on his left hand was injured, and he had to play yesterday with the digit in a bandage. It was hard for Hagen to maintain a proper grip and he fell off so badly in the afternoon that he picked up his ball on several occasions and left Macdonald to fight it out with the victorious pair.

As usual, great length in driving had much to do with the making of the record. Barnes repeatedly hit the ball for distance and had good direction in nearly all of his tee shots. He missed an easy put on the fourth green for a three, and again on the twelfth failed to run down a very short putt, taking five for the hole. He made up for this in a measure by holing a long putt for a two on the thirteenth. The twelfth was the only hole in the morning in which Sanderson helped. He got this in four. Barnes's record card read:

Out .....4 3 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 3—34
In .....5 4 5 2 4 4 5 3 4 4—37—71

Hagen and Macdonald, in the morning, were one up at the sixth hole, and they finished the outward journey on even terms. It was Barnes's two on the thirteenth that gave his side the lead, and he increased it to 2 up by making the eighteenth in 4. The morning cards:

Barnes and Sanderson.

Out .....4 3 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 3—34
In .....5 4 4 2 4 4 5 4 4—36—70

Hagen and Macdonald.

Out .....4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—34
In .....5 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 5—38—72

Barnes was not so much in the limelight in the afternoon, the last round being three rounds of ties made by Macdonald, Hagen, and Sanderson. Macdonald started the sensational play when he ran down a long putt for a three on the tenth hole, 441 yards. On the following green Sanderson came to the front with an even longer putt that netted a three for his side. Hagen made his three on the home green, which he reached in two with a fine drive and good iron shot. The afternoon scores:

Barnes and Sanderson.

Out .....4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 —39
In .....4 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4—37—76—146

Hagen and Macdonald.

Out .....5 3 5 5 3 4 4 4 3—36
In .....3 4 4 5 5 4 6 4 3—38—74—146

## RAINE WINS FLUSHING CUP.

### Battell, Club's Professional, Sets Record for Nine-Hole Course.

G. B. Raine, Jr., won the Governors' Cup on the links of the Flushing Country Club yesterday afternoon, when he defeated J. Matthews, Jr., in the final by 5 up. Raine also won the Consolation Cup, defeating W. F. Mantle in the final by 5 and 3.

R. H. Boyd returned the best net score in the July handicap series with a net 74 on his handicap of 2. Gardiner Y. Wells and Malcolm Lewis, both of whom were at scratch, returned a card of 75. A. Weymouth was fourth with 80, 13—76.

Bert Battell, the professional, established a new record of 31 for the nine-hole course, excelling the former record, held by himself, by a single stroke. Battell took no worse than 4 on any hole. He scored 4s on the first two, 3s on the next five, and 4s on the last two.

### Governors' Cup Golf at Malba.

Sunday golfing at the Malba Field Club yesterday included the completion of the first round for the Governors' Cup. Six matches were played in the men's division and two women came through to the second round. The scores:

G. C. Trumbull defeated D. A. Watson, 3 and 2; H. H. Hamilton defeated P. Posener, 3 and 4; C. B. Woodrow defeated C. C. Benedict, 6 and 5; W. Z. Shafer defeated B. Posener, 3 and 4; W. S. Bailey defeated J. W. Stanley, 2 and 1; W. R. Sampson defeated J. P. Fernsley, by default.
Mrs. W. Z. Shafer defeated Miss Marion Gray, 6 and 5; Miss M. Huggins defeated Mrs. G. M. Stanley, 3 and 2.

### Triple Tie for Arroyo Trophy.

Three tied for the Arroyo trophy at the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday, the conditions being that any score at 72 or better tied. The leading scores were: Ira L. Hill, 99, 30—69; Dwight Rockwell, 86, 15—71; E. S. McKnight, 86, 14—72. All three scored points for the Treasurer's Cup.

## BROWNS RALLY IN TENTH.

### Pound Ball Hard in Extra Period and Defeat Indians.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—St. Louis defeated Cleveland 5 to 2 in ten innings here today, Shotton scoring the winning run on his single, Austin's double, and Miller's single. Klepfer then replaced Gould. He hit Sisler and made a wild pitch, after which Pratt singled, scoring Miller and Sisler. Both Groom and Wellman were effective for St. Louis. The score:

| ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotton,lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Austin,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Miller,rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sisler,1b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Pratt,2b | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Marsans,cf | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Seve'ed,c | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Johnson,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Groom,p | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Wellman,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| aBorton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 36 | 5 | 10 | 30 | 15 |

| CLEVELAND. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graney,lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Wamb'ns,ss | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Speaker,cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Smith,rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roth,rf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gandil,1b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 |
| Chapman,3b | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Howard,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Daly,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Gould,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Klepfer,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 34 | 2 | 7 | 30 | 17 |

a-Batted for Groom in seventh inning.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —3 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Two-base hits—Graney, Sisler (2.) Stolen bases—Wambsgans, Chapman, Sisler, Marsans, Borton. Sacrifice hits—Howard, Austin. Double plays—Howard, Gandil, and Chapman; Graney and Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Gould, 5; off Groom, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 9 hits, 3 runs in 9 1-3 innings; off Klepfer, 1 hit, 2 runs in 2-3 inning; off Groom, 4 hits, 2 runs in 6 innings; off Wellman, 3 hits, no runs in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Klepfer, (Sisler.) Struck out—By Gould, 4; by Groom, 2; by Wellman, 2. Wild pitch—Klepfer. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

## Comment on Current Events in Sports

**The Changes in the Giant Nine.**

The return of Charley Herzog to the Giants will bring back to Manager McGraw's infield the same smoothly working machine which captured more than one National League pennant for the Polo Grounds in past years. It is significant that in 1914, when the Giants let Herzog go and broke up the harmonious infield combination, the Giants lost the pennant. The New York manager has since admitted that it was the gap at third base which weakened the team so much that it never has really recovered its normal form.

Herzog is an aggressive, clever ball player. He is full of what baseball fans call "pep," and he has that chatterbox habit of talking, giving encouragement to the other players at all times. A noisy team is usually a hard-fighting team, and the Giants will be a whole lot noisier with Herzog back at third base. Fletcher may be able to take his place at shortstop by the time the Giants return home on Tuesday, and then the Giants' old reliable inner works—Merkle, Doyle, Fletcher, and Herzog—will be in action.

The new line-up will mean much to McGraw's nine in the way of confidence, and it is not at all unlikely that the New York club will make plenty of commotion near the front of the pennant chase before the season is over. It is the best move that McGraw could have made for the strengthening of his team, and with the addition of Sallee to the pitching staff the Giants may terrorize the league again, as they did on their first Western trip.

The winning of seventeen straight games is ample proof that the Giants' pitching staff is made of the right kind of stuff when it is going well. The return to form of Tesreau is encouraging, and the admission of Fromme Schupp as a regular is a good sign that the pitching part of the game is improving.

Christy Mathewson's career as a baseball manager in Cincinnati will be watched with more than ordinary interest by New York fans. Mathewson knows baseball inside out. All the tricks of the game, all the strategy, and all the cunning of the wisest heads of the game have been directed against Matty personally, and in most cases he has outwitted the best of them.

Under McGraw's schooling he knows the New York leader's managerial policy almost as well as McGraw himself. Matty's task in Cincinnati will be one of discipline. Among ball players Mathewson has always been a big, good-natured pal. His friendships among the men of the game are extensive and deep.

As manager he must wear a new front. The smile at times will have to give way to the frown. This of course, will come hard. He has seen in his many years of experience that it is the strong will and the iron hand which whip ball players into line. He has seen McGraw do it time and again. Whether Matty will try to use these tactics or find others of his own is something which will interest the entire baseball world during the remaining months of the season.

**Larchmont Race Week.**

Larchmont race weeks are of necessity much like one-design yachts, inasmuch as they are weeks devoted to the encouragement of one sport—that of yacht racing. Whatever else develops during those weeks is merely incidental. The relative success of each succeeding annual week depends mainly on the man at the helm. If he has favoring winds and steers a true course, his week goes down in the log of the Larchmont Yacht Club as a victory to be measured in reminiscence at its true worth by a very exacting lot of critics.

Commodore Frothingham, flag officers, and the members of his regatta and house committees can look back with much satisfaction at the record of their week, which has just closed. The members of the club can look back upon a week full of good and exciting sport, even though there were rather more of zephyrs than the whole-sail breezes the yachtsman delights in. Good fellowship prevailed to an unusual degree among the volatile sailormen. The race committee had few protests to adjudicate, while the always overworked and never appreciated House Committee escaped with so few scars that the members were actually much honored at the end of the week.

The local yachtsmen have always encouraged by all means possible the Corinthian sailor; their club has been a nursery for helmsmen; their club home, with its wonderful library, its complete model room, its mass of nautical recollections of the days when the sail was almost the exclusive mode of propulsion on the seas, a means for a post-graduate course in seamanship. No club has on its roll of members, past and present, a blighter of men adept in the art of sailing anything in a sporting design of water craft from a dinghy to a three-master, than has Larchmont. They know the waters of the Sound, with its puzzling oddities of tides and currents, and the shifting winds as few others do. Thoroughly as the woodsman knows nature's unwritten chart of the plains and mountains. Larchmont race weeks and regattas are largely responsible for this super-knowledge of the men who fly the pennant on their craft. Both have given the needed encouragement to the hours and weeks and years of study which have developed its members' skill. A Larchmont skipper is pretty sure to be a good old scout, in the day's expressive vernacular, as well as a good sailorman, for with the development of the nautical there has gone hand in hand a training in that true sporting spirit which makes the game of Corinthian yachting so fascinating. Little wonder, then, that in yachtsmen's hearts all through the East there is a warm corner for Larchmont race week and the hard working men of the committee who make it a possibility.

**A Glance Over the Courts.**

With the big tournaments of the tennis season at hand, players of note from all parts of the country are gathering in the East for that sequence of famous events, Longwood, Seabright, Newport and Southampton, which lead naturally to culmination in the national championships at the West Side Tennis Club. In a large degree these are the tournaments which determine ranking, and it is during this period that the stars of the game put forth their greatest endeavor that they may retain or recover their place among the élite—the first ten. The early season, and even the midseason, is more or less of a practice period, although each contains its share of championships.

What the season thus far has shown is that some highly exciting tennis may be expected before the national titles are decided, and some of the veterans, who have long been accustomed to high place, may find themselves passed by youngsters with towering ambition and keen skill. It is at this time difficult to speculate as to a new singles champion. William M. Johnston, the holder, has just arrived from California and has competed in only one match in the East, a doubles exhibition at the Crescent Athletic Club. Judging from that there is no reason to believe that his skill on the courts has diminished.

Several men, however, have loomed up as possible contenders for the title, not the least of them being Willis E. Davis, also a Californian, who, during this, his first Eastern season, has met with only one defeat. George M. Church, who brought about the downfall of Davis, has been playing better tennis than ever before in his career, and is another who is highly regarded by followers of the sport. The Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae, has established an excellent record, even though he did suffer defeat at the hands of Watson M. Washburn. Should R. Lindley Murray, compete, there is New England, the pristine home of light harness racing in this country, able to maintain its leadership in this regard. The Central States have eagerly grasped the reins left fall by the East, and the Grand Circuit, generally speaking, finds its most generous welcome in that region. Perhaps the sport will come back to us, but it is not likely to return in its ancient glory in the near future. The tine, blooded roadster is no longer common in this section, and, departing, it has taken with it its royal cousin, the racer.

**Barnes's 72-Hole Record.**

Golfers as a rule do not attach great importance to records. It is scarcely likely, therefore, that James Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley professional who established a new mark of 276 for seventy-two holes at Van Cortlandt Park last week, will be overwhelmed with congratulations. There are so many factors in a round of golf that any comparison of different performances is rendered extremely difficult. Length of course, condition of the fairway and greens, and the direction and velocity of the wind all tend to lend a variety to each effort that prevents an accurate appreciation of the worth of one good round when compared to others where the figures are nearly equal. Barnes had some advantages and some drawbacks in his record-breaking effort, and is at least entitled to all the credit accruing from surviving hard-fought competition from one of the best fields that America is able to produce at the present time.

Van Cortlandt is short compared with most of the links where professionals and amateurs meet, in the sense that the public hammers away at the links day in and day out, cutting up turf and tramping over the putting greens, is sufficient to render the course unfit for men who are used to judge the direction and strength of each putt with nicety. Barnes, Macdonald, Hagen, and other accomplished exponents of the game of golf all came to grief at one time or another on the putting greens. This meant that a hole that ordinarily could be gained in three by a good approach and putt, frequently turned into a five because two extra putts were needed. Those who watched the play of Barnes throughout the two-day tournament of the New York Newspaper Golf Club are the ones who will appreciate the quality of the golf which earned him the world's record. The only fault that could be found with his work was the fault that was general to all—lack of accuracy on the putting greens—and that must be attributed to the greens and not to the players.

With the poor putting greens to offset the shortened course it is only fair to give Barnes the fullest credit for his performance. It is true that Macdonald Smith made the previous record of 278 on a much longer course, but at Scarsdale Smith had perfect gre

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Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return. Music, restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Special Trips Every Saturday

to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

**AFTERNOON BOAT**

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leave daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer "Clermont" will make additional trip Saturday, July 29th, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8:00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. Spring 1097.

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A Delightful 22-Hour, 390-Mile Water Trip to THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

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Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line, Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

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## $2.80 BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

**HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES**

AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.
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FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

# EXCURSIONS
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NEXT WEDNESDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

# GLEN ISLANDS

New boat service from Battery—To-day, 9:30 & 10 A. M. and 1:30, 3 & 5:30 P. M.; E. 24 St. 20 mins. later.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

**ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS**
for Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

# Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

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AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
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CARPATHIA .....TUES., AUG. 1, 5 P.M.
ORDUNA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., SEPT. 2, 5 P.M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
PANNONIA.....SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, 5 P.M.
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## DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, on the 19th day of June, 1916.

Present: Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, Justice.

In the Matter of the Application of the W. H. McCUTCHEON COMPANY, a corporation, for Voluntary Dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of William H. McCutcheon, Clarence Kenyon, Jr., and Ambrose A. Smith, a majority of the Directors of the W. H. McCutcheon Company, a corporation created under the Laws of this State and having its principal office and place of business, located in the County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 1st day of June, 1916, from which petition it appears that the case is one of those specified in Section 170 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that it is beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the said corporation should be dissolved, and on reading and filing notice of this application, dated June 5th, 1916, with proof of due service thereof and of said petition and schedule and of a copy of this order on the Attorney General of the State of New York;

And after hearing James J. Dunn, attorney for the Petitioners, and no one representing the Attorney General;

Now, on motion of James J. Dunn, attorney for the Petitioners, it is

ORDERED that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court, at Special Term, Part I., thereof, on the 31st day of July, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 31st day of July, 1916, in the New York Law Journal and New York Times newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Enter E. G. W., J. S. C.

# SHIPPING AND MAILS

**Miniature Almanac for Today.**
*[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]*
Sun rises..4:43|Sun sets..7:21|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 2:57 | 3:30 | 9:09 | 10:03 |
| Governors Island | 3:42 | 4:14 | 9:32 | 10:43 |
| Hell Gate | 5:48 | 6:20 | 11:33 | 12:00 |

**Arrived—Sunday, July 23.**

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, July 15.
SS Maartensdyk, Kirkwall, July 10.
SS Esperanza, Nassau, July 20.
SS Commewijne, Cape Haitien, July 17.
SS Capac, Colon, July 10.
SS Dakotan, Fernambuco, July 9.
SS Alfonzo XIII., Corunna, July 3.
SS Loredamo, Palermo, July 1.
SS Artesia, Dartmouth, June 30.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, July 20.
SS Sixaola, Puerto Cortez, July 10.
SS Lassell, Gandia, July 5.
SS Rio Colorado, Philadelphia, July 20.
SS Florida, Philadelphia, July 20.
SS Czaritza, Baltimore, July 18.
SS Brabant, Tampico, July 15.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, July 20.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, July 20.
SS Mexico, Matanzas, July 14.
SS Turnbridge, Gibraltar, July 4.
SS Isle de Panay, Bilboa, July 2.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, July 18.

**Incoming Steamships.**

DUE TODAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Lafayette | Bordeaux | July 15 |
| *Dwinsk | Glasgow | July 12 |
| Clifton | Havre | July 6 |
| Wells City | Bristol | July 6 |
| Sibiria | Bordeaux | July 9 |
| Lincolnshire | Havre | July 7 |
| Drome | Bordeaux | July 7 |
| Wallace | Liverpool | July 7 |
| Novgorod | Aberdeen | July 9 |
| Brazos | San Juan | July 19 |
| Egyptian | Fowey | July 9 |
| Strathlorne | Hartlepool | July 8 |
| Bermudian | Bermuda | July 22 |
| Tenadores | Bocas del Toro | July 11 |
| Proteus | New Orleans | July 19 |
| El Sol | Galveston | July 18 |

DUE TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †United States | Kirkwall | July 16 |
| Amsteldyk | Kirkwall | July 11 |
| Cupiano | Glasgow | July 8 |
| Inveran | Havre | July 11 |
| Saratoga | Havana | July 22 |
| Sabine | Key West | July 21 |
| Arache | Jacksonville | July 22 |
| City of St. Louis | Savannah | July 23 |
| Medina | Galveston | July 19 |
| Chalmette | New Orleans | July 20 |

DUE WEDNESDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laura Maersk | Gibraltar | July 12 |
| Colon | Cristobal | July 20 |
| Manchioneal | Jamaica | July 21 |
| San Giorgio | Naples | July 10 |
| Gregory | Barbados | July 18 |
| El Cid | Galveston | July 20 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Adriatic | Liverpool | July 19 |
| *Carpathia | Liverpool | July 18 |
| Atlantian | Liverpool | July 13 |
| Knut Hansen | Shields | July 11 |
| Tongrier | Bordeaux | July 13 |
| Santa Marta | Santa Marta | July 15 |
| Stephano | Halifax | July 13 |
| Antilles | New Orleans | July 22 |

DUE FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chorley | Havre | July 13 |
| Gryfevale | Cardiff | July 13 |
| Zulia | Porto Rico | July 22 |
| Comal | Galveston | July 22 |
| Lempe | Jacksonville | July 25 |
| Vigo | Hull | July 13 |
| Melford | Manchester | July 13 |
| Lord Tredegar | Gibraltar | July 13 |
| El Alba | Galveston | July 22 |

DUE SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bergensfjord | Bergen | July 19 |
| Slingsby | Cardiff | July 18 |
| Valeria | Liverpool | July 13 |
| Alicante | Seville | July 13 |
| Headley | London | July 14 |

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

**Outgoing Steamships.**

SAIL TODAY.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Corozal, Tampico | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Sommelsdyk, Rotterd'm | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| City of Columbus, Savannah | | 3:00 P.M. |

SAIL TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Giuseppi Verdi, Naples | 11:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Nora, Argentina | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Stephen R. Jones, Argentina | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Pennsylvanian, Argentina | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Napoli, Naples | | 12:00 M. |
| Mohawk, Jacksonville | | 1:00 P.M. |
| El Sud, Galveston | | 12:00 M. |

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frederik VIII., Christiansand | 10:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Baltic, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Carrillo, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Philadelphia, San Juan | 9:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Czar, Archangel | 8:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Bermudian, Bermuda | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Boniface, Para | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Olinda, Guevitas | | 12:00 M. |
| Mundale, Cardenas | | 12:00 M. |
| Concho, Galveston | | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of St. Louis, Savannah | | 3:00 P.M. |
| Comus, New Orleans | | 12:00 M. |

SAIL THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Themistocles, Piraeus | 12:30 P.M. | 4:00 P.M. |
| Maraval, Grenada | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Cristobal, Colon | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Esperanza, Vera Cruz | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Arapahoe, Jacksonville | | 1:00 P.M. |
| El Norte, Galveston | | 12:00 M. |

SAIL FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guiana, Barbados | 11:30 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Sixaola, Santiago | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Isabela, Santiago | | 12:00 M. |

SAIL SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lafayette, Bordeaux | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| St. Paul, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Tenadores, Havana | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Saratoga, Havana | 8:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| San Juan, San Juan | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Manchioneal, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Commewijne, Haiti | 11:00 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Stephano, St. John's | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Ohioan, Argentina | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Algonquin, Turks Isl'd | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Vestris, Bahia | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Manhattan, London | | 12:00 M. |
| Millinocket, San Juan | | 12:00 M. |
| Proteus, New Orleans | | 12:00 M. |
| Lenape, Jacksonville | | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of Montgomery, Savannah | | 3:00 P.M. |
| San Saba, Galveston | | 1:00 P.M. |
| Proteus, New Orleans | | 12:00 M. |
| El Cid, Galveston | | 12:00 M. |

**By Marconi Wireless.**

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 23.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 438 miles S. at noon.
SS Ligonier, Port Arthur to New York, was 197 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 25 miles E. of Puerto Plata at 7 P. M. 22d.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 52 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 51 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Standard, bound to New York, passed St. John's Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 666 miles S. at 2 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 124 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 540 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 380 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 485 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 285 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 170 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS D. N. Luckenbach, Matanzas to New York, was 269 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Siberia, Bordeaux to New York, was 162 miles E. at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 55 miles S. W. of Vineyard Lightship at noon.
SS Wico, Sweden to New York, was 240 miles E. at noon.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 23.
SS Lafayette, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 24th, forenoon. French Line.

**Transatlantic Mails.**

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 11 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi.....July 25
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar.....July 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Russia and Switzerland must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic .....July 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Frederik VIII.....July 26
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Themistocles .....July 27
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul .....July 29
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette .....July 29
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia.....July 29

**Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.**

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 29, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 29, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 27, SS Themistocles.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 26, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 10 A. M. July 25, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

**Transpacific Mails.**

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver)—Montagle .....July 27
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—China.....July 27
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....July 28
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manila Maru.....July 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....July 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .....Aug. 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Aug. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11

**Pacific Mails.**

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 28; Kobe, July 8, and Yokohama, July 4—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 19, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 17; Hongkong, June 22; Shanghai, June 27, and Yokohama, July 6—which arrived per steamer Manila, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 25.

# TELLS HOW TO KEEP HIGH-PEAK BUSINESS

## W. S. Kies Says We Must Find New Use for Splendid Manufacturing Equipment

## WHEN WAR ORDERS CEASE

### Opportunity Lies in Extension of Markets and Financing of an Immense Export Sale.

Writing in The Americas, published by the National City Bank, William S. Kies, as Vice President of that institution and Vice President of the American International Corporation, calls attention to the necessity for an organized effort on the part of American industries to gain new holds on foreign trade which will enable them to utilize to the fullest capacity their increased efficiency of production after the war. The United States was never before in anything like the strong industrial position, as regards well constructed plants able to turn out great volumes of product at low unit costs as now, Mr. Kies says. He continues:

"The problem now confronting the nation's industries is to find a way to use this splendid manufacturing equipment for all it is worth without overproduction and, if possible, without 'scrapping' the plant and machinery acquired for temporary use, but fully paid for and available if some new use can be found for it. It is a problem of superabundance of productive facilities and necessity of broadening our markets to the full measure of a great opportunity.

"We must look forward to a time when it will be necessary to substitute permanent business for the war orders or we will not be producing at the par of our increased industrial capability.

"In other words, we must find a market for more than we have ever before manufactured in normal times, or else our manufacturers and investors will be merely pocketing the special profits of the extraordinary period of prosperity when they might make a steady, permanent increase in income.

"It helps in the solution of the problem to find that the United States has expanded its capacity for economic consumption of the product of these industries and that we are on a higher level of use as well as of production of manufactures. Several of our large manufacturing corporations have found the demand for their regular line of product has grown so much larger that they have seen fit to decline further munitions orders, dismantling the special plant and machinery employed in making them, so that this capacity and the skilled labor in it may be devoted to permanent work that, as a matter of fact, also pays better. There is to be seen now a sensible beginning in systematic substitution of regular business for war orders.

**Sales Expansion Permanent.**

"We have also done something in the way of a permanent expansion of the sales of our manufactured articles abroad, and this expansion of export can be counted upon as a progressive growth. However, the industries and the business community of this nation cannot afford to neglect any opportunity to increase the foreign outlet for its manufactures. With the right kind of co-operative efort between labor, capital and our Government, it will not be an impossible undertaking for America to make a foreign market big enough to absorb every pound and every dollar's worth of the full capacity which we have got for virtually no expenditure of the ordinary capital of the country. If the manufacturing and investment public will rise to the opportunity we can not only draw a permanently increased income from what we gained so cheaply, but we can push the national productive ability to a still higher level.

"Along with a more determined and much more effective campaign by our industrial interests for merchandising our manufactures in the foreign markets such as will be possible if legislation now before Congress is adopted in the best form, this nation's investment public is in a position to finance an immense export sale of machinery, structural steel, cement, building material, and other like products going into capital for construction and reconstruction and development enterprises the world over, sufficient to make up for any possible drop in the special production for Europe, and a big and sure means of employment for the manufacturing plants and the investment capital which our high-peak war-time activities have built up.

**Must Prepare in Advance.**

"If we wait and make no preparation, our part in the restoration of Europe will consist only of a large haphazard sale of such things as Europe cannot herself in time supply, and we will sell in competition with many other countries. Our opportunity will degenerate into the mere furnishing of raw materials. We will miss the opportunity for doing the very big and profitable part of the work.

"We must recognize the probability that the early stages of the reconstruction of industry in Europe may be in accordance with some big organized plan under government auspices. This is next to certainty if peace comes with both sides so evenly matched that both are able to put up a free commercial contest, with or without the economic alliances that are promised. Particularly, if Germany's industries are intact, and her commerce is not interfered with in reaching the neutral markets, the Allies will be confronted with the necessity of organizing the rehabilitation of their manufacturing as they have done the organization of the industries necessary to keep their armies supplied with munitions. They will surely attempt a quick, emergency restoration on some kind of national basis.

"There has never before been an opportunity such as the present one for leaders of industry and careful investors to utilize the surplus and momentum of a period of high-peak business activity in this country in continuation of prosperity. Ordinarily, reaching the height of an industrial wave has meant the limit of a safe use of capital in industrial development and a general contraction of both business and financial opportunity. If this country has reached a point where it can find profitable use of surplus productive activity by lending it abroad as capital for foreign investment (and it has reached that point) we can develop industrial efficiency beyond even the high point up to which we have already organized."

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

ASTRAKHANS.—Large manufacturer will pay cash for astrakhans, Wallace black preferably; also buy mianus and mianus embossed. Z 346 Times Annex.

CHARMEUSE.—Wanted for cash, any quantity. Mark Perlman, 25 West 31st.

COATS and SUITS in the better grade will be looked at by jobbbers. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. 104 W. 27th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on low-priced coats, 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber will look at. 108 Madison Av., second floor.

COTTON GOODS, &C.—Cash paid for stocks of groceries, cotton piece goods, and remnants. World Trading Co., 299 Broadway.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Flehn, open for jobs of wash dresses; quantities no object; spot cash. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Will look at samples, popular priced silk and serge dresses, 11 to 3 o'clock, all week; material supplied if desired. 158 West 29th, third floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at cheap poplin, taffeta, and serge dresses Monday and Tuesday, from 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M. 1,133 Broadway, room 1126.

DRESSES.—Will buy jobs of any quantity of the better grade of taffeta, Georgette, and fancy silk dresses for cash. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on charmeuse and satin dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractor on street and evening dresses; bring samples. 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS.—Wanted, jobs or regulars, large or small lots, from manufacturers or dealers; immediate delivery; for spot cash; better unload while the season is on; express samples to Amsterdam. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. 'Phone Franklin 1358. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

FRENCH SERGE.—Wanted, 50 pieces Juilliards 4408 French serge. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

JEWELRY for chain department stores; 50c. line jobs preferred. C 116 Times.

NECKWEAR, MEN'S.—Large job lots for department stores. C 127 Times.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SERGE DRESSES.—Contractors, will furnish styles and materials to those who can turn out good work in large quantities. Address, stating firms worked for and quantity you can turn out, C 33 Times.

SERGE.—We are open for 200 pieces serge, Juilliards or Botany. Monogram Dress Company, 13 East 17th.

SERGES, CHARMEUSE and evening dresses; will look at your line after 10:30 A. M. daily; we are placing stock orders. Robert Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

SERGE DRESSES.—Jobber looking serge dresses, suits all week. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits and coats call 9 to 11, 2 to 6, fourth floor, 45 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobs Spring cloth, navy and black, for basement department. Younker Brothers, 303 Fifth Av.

SUITS.—Will look at samples all day Saturday and Monday. 11 West 25th, 7th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits better grade, all week. 12 West 27th, fourteenth floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27-35 West 24th.

WASH DRESSES.—The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Flehn open for jobs of wash dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levi, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av., Phone 7197 Madison Square.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway, Spring 358.

**OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.**

BLOUSES.—Closing out middies at a price. The Chic Middy Blouse Co., 141 W. 36th St.

CHINCHILLA COATS.—Five hundred white, finest quality, to close out. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and children's plush and cloth coats, latest styles, popular prices; deliveries guaranteed. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out, silk Jersey coats; best shades; all sizes, plush line ready. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed; $10.50 up. Neumann, 11 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS.—Wide whale, old rose, and delft blue, for sale at a price. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

COTTON YARNS.—For sale, about 5,000 lbs. of 120 2-ply combed Egyptian lisle twist on cones, 75 lbs. of 40-2 Mercerized unbleached on cones, about 125 lbs. same number bleached on cones, Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. 'Phone Franklin 1358. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner & Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Fifty white crepe and taffeta dresses; also 40 Silverbloom; sacrifice. Simon, 130 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $3.75 and upward; cotton dresses, $6.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 25th St.

FRENCH SERGES wanted, navy blue; open for any quantity, widths 42 to 54 inches; bring samples and prices. Eiseman Bros., Waldorf Bldg., 2 W. 33d St.

GERA MILLS SERGE, 7008, at $1.05 net cash. G 50 Times.

HATS.—Ladies' untrimmed velvet hats; sacrifice. Adelson & Welsberg, 589 B'dway, city.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES. — Showing 100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St.

MOTOR APPAREL.—We are discontinuing department of men's and women's motor apparel, and offer extensive line of samples at great sacrifice. Demmerle & Company, manufacturers, 114 E. 23d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton; latest designs; lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

PLUSH.—Have quantity; will pay commission on sales. Communicate M. N., 163 Times.

PLUSHES, 40-40; Lapinex serges, 7301. H. L., 75 Times.

PLUSH, 40-40, for sale. Farragut 9060.

PLUSHES.—For sale. Farragut, 3258.

RAINCOATS.—For men, women, and children; absolutely correct in style, workmanship, and prices; the new collars, three in one, on several styles. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 141-145 West 36th St.

SILK CUTTINGS for sale, mixed colors, small scrap pieces, lot 8831, about 50,000 pounds. Chas.

**Detroit United Railway**
**Collateral Trust 5% Notes**
**Due May 5, 1918**

*Available earnings are over twelve times interest on the notes.*

**Price 100 and Interest**

*Special Circular on Application.*

**Wm. A. Read & Co.**
Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

**Booklet On Conservative Investment Bonds**

We have issued a booklet describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. The booklet also contains information regarding bonds in general, as follows:

Coupon and Registered Bonds
Various Types of Bonds
Redemption of Bonds
Sinking Funds
"And Interest" Prices

Write for Booklet 1570
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

**Spencer Trask & Co.**
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

City of
**Montreal**
School Commissioners
5% Gold Bonds

Principal and interest payable in New York

**Due 1st Jan. 1946**

In addition to being a special lien on the assets of the School Commissioners, these bonds are virtually *guaranteed by the City of Montreal.*

**Price to yield 5%**

*Write for circular A-26.*

**Wood, Gundy & Co.**
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

**$150,000**
**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern**
**Gold 4s**
Due Sept. 1, 1928

These bonds were issued as Debentures but are now secured by direct mortgage (subject to underlying liens) upon 1,000.31 miles of road, including the double tracked main line from Buffalo to Chicago.

They have been stamped. **Tax Exempt in New York State.** Interest is paid without deduction of Federal Income Tax.

**Price 96½ & Interest, Yielding 4⅜%**

**Remick, Hodges & Co.**
*Members New York Stock Exchange*
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

**Income Tax**
**Proposed Changes**

Outlined for the information and convenience of busy people who are subject to tax.

By means of the chart contained in this pamphlet the proposed changes in the law may easily be comprehended.

*Send for this pamphlet, AG-23*

**N. W. Halsey & Co**
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco Cleveland

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
**$500,000**
**City of Fresno, Cal.**
**4½% BONDS**
Due $12,500 annually July 1, 1917 to 1956 inclusive

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN CONNECTICUT.

Prices, according to maturity, to yield 4 to 4¼%.

*Circular on application.*

**R. M. GRANT & CO.**
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO


# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The mood of the market changed last week. The money market ceased to give worriment and Wall Street talked again of war orders, of industrial prosperity aside from war orders, and of the advantages attaching to the unprecedented position which this country holds in international trade. A foreign loan of close to $100,000,000 was so successfully placed that the subscription list was closed three days ahead of the time originally set, and the while gold continued to flow in from abroad; $20,000,000, the largest single shipment yet to come, reached here from London early in the week. More came later and arrangements made by bankers here suggested the likelihood of a prolonged movement of gold in large amount.

These things did not represent very much change from the conditions which previously existed, but the stock market was in better position to show its satisfaction with the continuing evidence of industrial activity and of financial power. Many weakly held stocks had been dislodged, and incidentally the short interest had been increased. As money became easier with the return of cash, of which the market had been temporarily deprived, and upon the receipt of gold from abroad, buyers became less cautious and the bears less confident. The latter because they had to, and others because they wanted to, bought stocks and carried prices back over much of the ground along which they had receded the week before.

Toward the close of the week the list came under new leadership—that of United States Steel, which advanced fairly vigorously under buying by those who were looking forward to tomorrow's quarterly statement, and to the possibility of the Directors declaring something more than the customary dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. This movement in no way detracted from the market force of the reports afloat all week concerning new war orders, some for munitions, but others for goods less closely associated with Europe's armed struggle, railroad equipment, and other products of our factories which might be regarded as part of a continuing demand rather than a mere war time necessity.

How much of the trade we are now doing is dependent upon the duration of the war is uncertain; but however great it is in amount it is but a fraction of the country's total business, and a much smaller fraction now than it was when war orders first assumed large bulk. Then our home trade had not yet recovered from the depression which the outbreak of the war had caused; now the home demand for goods is greater than it ever was before in the history of the country. Labor is earning more than ever before and able to consume more. It has less competition than ever before, which is good for it, though that places handicaps in the way of a further increase in production. The only reason that the country is not producing more than it is, is that it cannot. There is, of course, slack capacity here and there but many industries are working to capacity and despite the Summer letup in new business have orders to keep them fully occupied for a long time to come.

The final test of prosperity, however, from the point of view of the stockholder, lies in the amount of his dividends. The question which is uppermost in the minds of those whose investments are in common stocks rather than in preferred issues bearing fixed rates of interest or dividends is whether or not existing prosperity will endure long enough to warrant a higher scale of dividends. Have earnings already become great enough to bring some lasting benefit to the holders of stocks? The dividend record shows that they have in a good many instances, but most of the more conspicuous companies have yet to give this tangible proof of their and of their stockholders' good fortune.

The question will be answered in part and for the time being by the action to be taken by the United States Steel Corporation directors. The earnings of the corporation have been extraordinarily large. In no full year in the past did its earnings reach $161,000,000. Estimates for the past quarter run as high as $80,000,000, or 50 per cent. of the best record for a full year in the past. If they do not exceed $70,000,000 the quarter's profits will equal half the best year's result with the exception of 1907. The year's net earnings in 1904 amounted to $73,100,000 and in 1914 to $71,600,000. They were poor years, but to attain in three months the total of even a poor year is very striking proof of the trade's unprecedented activity.

No meeting of the corporation's directors is necessary to determine the ability of the corporation to pay more than 5 per cent. The question is whether in the light of all the circumstances, the probable duration of the present activity, the corporation's capital requirements and all the rest, the directors will deem it expedient to advance the rate or to declare some additional dividend. What is not done this quarter may be done some other, and action postponed might merely mean hope deferred, but for the time being tomorrow's action of the steel directors will set a standard which is likely to have considerable influence among other corporations. The stock market would almost inevitably derive much encouragement from an enlargement of the steel dividend, as it would no doubt be more or less discouraged by the declaration of nothing but the usual quarterly payment. Unless unexpected things should arise the steel dividend prospects and their fulfillment or failure are pretty sure to be the dominant consideration in the market for the next few days at least.

The improvement in the market last week occurred in the face of the handicap imposed upon the railroads by the fact that early announcement is expected of the result of the strike vote which is now being taken by the railroad brotherhoods. The mere thought of a country-wide railroad strike was enough to hold buying of the railroad stocks in check, and to induce selling. The danger of such a calamity does not seem very great, for even though men and roads were willing to engage in such a contest, the public would be almost certain to step in to compel an adjustment of the demands which have been made upon the railways. As a matter of fact, the roads stand ready to arbitrate, and the men can hardly persist in refusing to do so.

The situation is not one out of which only evil can come. Confronted with the probability, if not with the actuality, of a nation-wide strike, the country might be aroused to the necessity of dealing less haphazardly with one of the greatest of its problems, that of an adequately maintained and adequately developed transportation system. There have long been many loose ends to the railroad problem. If all its elements were now to be considered in the light of facts rather than of theories, be they the theories of railroad owners and managers or of railroad employes, or railroad regulators, much good might be attained. Railroad wage demands have reached a new stage in the present national action of the railway unions. This may help to bestir the country to unbiased consideration of what should be required of the railroads and of what the railroads need for themselves, and for the public which they serve.

## SHARP RECOVERY IN LONDON.

### Stocks Show Strength in Spite of Advanced Discount Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—The rise in the Bank of England's discount rate on July 13 kept the Stock Exchange in a state of unrest during the early part of last week. The reasons for the advance are still only vaguely understood in market circles as being due to prospective adverse monetary developments in America in the Autumn, and the uncertainty created fears of a further advance on Thursday last. This view was not shared by Lombard Street and no change was announced, although the weekly return showed that another £3,200,000 of gold had left the bank for a destination undisclosed. It is presumed that this represents part of the recent movement from Ottawa to New York, as intimated in cables from your side.

The removal of immediate bank rate apprehensions was promptly reflected in market sentiment, and high-class stocks which had been exceedingly dull turned sharply upward. The selling which had depressed prices had not come from investors, but from house dealers, who had filled up their books on the strength of good investment purchases.

The more speculative markets, which are never much disturbed by monetary influences, still furnish interesting incidents, the outstanding event of this week being the spurt of about 20 shillings in the shares of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. A little activity has developed in the lower-priced American railroad shares, including Denver & Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific. Otherwise business was limited.

The money market has settled down to the new situation, but the demand is strong owing to the heavy sales of Treasury bills at the higher rates now ruling. Discount rates, however, were slightly easier owing to the scarcity of bills and the small inquiry from America. The rates are as follows: Three months, 5⅝; four months, 5¾, and six months, 5⅞.

## PARIS BOURSE IS QUIET.

### Spanish Strike Settlement Followed by an Upturn of Prices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—Business on the Bourse was quiet last week, partly due to the approach of the vacation season The tone was firm, however, and prices generally were well maintained. The market is likely to be inactive until the next war loan is issued. The practical settlement of the Spanish strike, with the probability of a speedy agreement, had a marked effect upon the Spanish group, exteriors remounting and North Spanish rails advancing.

The 3 per cent. rentes and the war loan were firmer, closing strong. African mines were weaker, as were the other groups depending upon London, all falling upon the announcement of the increase in the discount rate.

Russian industrials progressed satisfactorily, closing firm at higher quotations. Utah Copper was stronger. Successful negotiation of the French loan on your side did not affect exchange, New York cables closing at 5.90 and sterling at 28.13.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

| | On Call. High. | Low. | Last. | Renewals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 17 | 3 | 2 | 2½ | 3 |
| July 18 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| July 19 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| July 20 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| July 21 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| July 22 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | 2½ |
| Week's range— High | | | | 3 |
| Low | | | | 2 |
| Same week last year— High | | | | 2¾ |
| Low | | | | 2 |
| Year's range to date— High | | | | 2½ |
| Low | | | | 2 |
| Same period last year— High | | | | 2¾ |
| Low | | | | 1¾ |

| | On Time. 60 Days. | 90 Days. | 6 Mos. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 17 | 3¾@4 | 4 | @4¼ |
| July 18 | 3¾ | 4 | 4 |
| July 19 | 3¾ | 4 | 4 |
| July 20 | 3¾ | 4 | 4 |
| July 21 | 3½@3¾ | 3¾@4 | @4¼ |
| July 22 | 3½@3¾ | 3¾@3¾ | @4¼ |
| Week's range— High | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| Low | 3¼ | 3¼ | 4 |
| Same week last year— High | 2½ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| Low | 2¼ | 2½ | 3 |
| Year's range to date— High | 4½ | 4½ | 5 |
| Low | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Same period last year— High | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Low | 2¼ | 2½ | 2¾ |

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

| | Boston. | Chicago. | St. L. | San F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 17 | Par | ↑15c | ↑15c | *20c |
| July 18 | Par | ↑20c | ↑15c | *15c |
| July 19 | Par | ↑15c | ↑15c | *15c |
| July 20 | Par | ↑15c | ↑15c | *15c |
| July 21 | Par | Par | ↑15c | *15c |
| July 22 | Par | Par | ↑15c | *15c |

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

| | Money. | Discounts.— Short Bills. | 3 Mos. | Paris Ex. on London. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 17 | 4½ | 5½ | 5¾ | 28f 16c |
| July 18 | 4½ | 5½ | 5¾ | 28f 16c |
| July 19 | 4½ | 5½ | 5¾ | 28f 16c |
| July 20 | 4½ | 5½ | 5¾ | 28f 15½c |
| July 21 | 4½ | 5½ | 5¾ | 28f 15½c |
| July 22 | 4½ | 5½ | 5¾ | 28f 15½c |

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Brit. Consols. London. | British Rentes, Paris. |
|---|---|---|
| July 17 | 59 | 64f 50c |
| July 18 | 58⅝ | 64f 50c |
| July 19 | 58⅝ | 64f 60c |
| July 20 | 59 | 64f 60c |
| July 21 | 59⅛ | 64f 60c |
| July 22 | 59⅛ | 64f 60c |

BAR SILVER.

| | London. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| July 17 | 29⅞d | 62¾c |
| July 18 | 29⅝d | 62¾c |
| July 19 | 29⅝d | 62¾c |
| July 20 | 29⅝d | 62¾c |
| July 21 | 29⅝d | 62¾c |
| July 22 | 30⅛d | 63¾c |
| | 30⅛d | 63¾c |

## RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 22, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

| | 1916. | 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 360,527 | 714,080 | 184,305 |
| Tuesday | 336,839 | 448,382 | 270,839 |
| Wednesday | 453,198 | 745,224 | 163,229 |
| Thursday | 454,053 | 665,075 | 185,185 |
| Friday | 359,420 | 462,045 | 287,060 |
| Saturday | 166,960 | 285,472 | 203,950 |
| Total week | 2,110,997 | 3,320,278 | 1,294,614 |
| Year to date | 92,240,214 | 71,278,551 | 42,410,409 |

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | $1,772,500 | $1,045,500 | $1,412,500 |
| Tuesday | 2,741,000 | 1,803,500 | 1,481,500 |
| Wednesday | 2,507,500 | 1,706,000 | 2,888,500 |
| Thursday | 1,953,500 | 1,524,000 | 2,880,500 |
| Friday | 1,697,000 | 1,606,000 | 2,037,000 |
| Saturday | 1,088,500 | 723,500 | 1,245,500 |
| Total week | $11,761,000 | $9,011,500 | $11,975,500 |
| Year to date | 386,140,950 | 433,782,200 | 410,944,100 |

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

| | July 22,'16. | July 24,'15. | Change. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & misc. | 2,110,972 | 3,315,261 | — 1,204,289 |
| Banks | 25 | 17 | — 8 |
| Mining | ..... | 5,000 | — 5,000 |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & misc. | $9,013,500 | $8,706,000 | + $307,500 |
| Govt | 2,621,500 | 107,000 | + 2,514,500 |
| State | 9,000 | 13,000 | — 4,000 |
| City | 117,000 | 185,500 | — 68,500 |
| Total sales | $11,761,000 | $9,011,500 | +$2,749,500 |

## BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 22, 1916.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | $11,761,000 | $586,140,950 |
| Same period last year | 9,011,500 | 433,782,200 |

| | High. | Low. | High. | Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 40 bonds | 87.03 | 86.95 | 87.43 | 86.19 |
| Same period a year ago | 82.08 | 81.99 | 84.48 | 81.51 |

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADAMS EXPRESS 4s | 83 | 83 | 83 | 7 |
| A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. A. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 |
| A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4 |
| Alb. & Susq. 3½s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 3 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s | 102½ | 102 | 102¼ | 14 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 29 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 2 |
| Am. Dock & Imp. 5s | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 17 |
| Am. Hide & L. 6s | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 2 |
| Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s | 107 | 106½ | 107 | 9 |
| Am. T. & T. col. 4s | 91¾ | 91½ | 91⅝ | 158 |
| Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 88 |
| Am. Writ. Paper 5s | 80 | 79 | 80 | 28 |
| Armour & Co. 4½s | 93½ | 93¼ | 93½ | 16 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s | 93¼ | 92½ | 93 | 152½ |
| A., T. & S. F. 4s, reg. | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | 1 |
| A., T. & S. F. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 20 |
| A., T. & S.F.cv.4s | 90 | 104 | 104 | 1 |
| A., T. & S.F.adj.4s | 84¾ | 84¼ | 84¼ | 10 |
| A., T. & S. F., R.M.4s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 1 |
| Atl. & C.A.L.5s, Ser. B. | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 17 |
| Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s | 93 | 91½ | 91½ | 21 |
| A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 10 |
| B. & O. gold 4s | 92⅞ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 230 |
| B. & O. conv. 4½s | 91 | 90⅝ | 90¾ | 21½ |
| B. & O. S. W. 3½s | 90¾ | 94½ | 94¾ | 125 |
| B. & O. ref. 5s | 100½ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 15 |
| B. & O., P. L. E. & W. a. 4s | 87 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | 24½ |
| Beech Creek 4s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| Beth. Steel ref. 5s | 100½ | 99⅞ | 100¼ | 33½ |
| Braden Copper 6s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 7 |
| B'klyn City R. R. 5s | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 1 |
| B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918 | 100¾ | 100 | 100¼ | 37 |
| B'klyn Un. El. 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 5 |
| B'klyn Un. El. 5s, st. | 100¾ | 100½ | 100⅝ | 6 |
| Buff. R. & P. gen. 5s | 108⅜ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 1 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. & N. O. joint 5s | 101 | 99½ | 99½ | 1 |
| Bush Terminal 5s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 4 |
| Bush Terminal 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 2 |
| Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 |
| C. G. & E. L. 5s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 13 |
| Can. South. cons. 5s | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 2 |
| Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| Central Leather 5s | 101½ | 101 | 101½ | 29 |
| Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s | 118 | 118 | 118 | 6 |
| Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg. | 115 | 115 | 115 | ½ |
| Cent. Pacific gtd. 4s | 88½ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 37½ |
| Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ | 100 |
| Chi. & Alton 3½s | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 5 |
| C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 97 |
| Chi. West. 4s | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 2 |
| Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 4 |
| C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s | 90½ | 90 | 90½ | 2 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 10 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 2 |
| C., M. & St.P.ref. 4½s | 92¾ | 92 | 92 | 13 |
| C., M. & St. Paul gen. 4½s | 101¼ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 9 |
| C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series A | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 4 |
| C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | 67½ |
| C., M. & St. P., C. P. 5s | 102⅞ | 102⅜ | 102⅞ | 26 |
| C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 4s | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 5 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 4s | 94½ | 94 | 94½ | 43 |
| C. & N. W. ext. 4s | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 3 |
| Chicago Rys. 5s | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ | 13 |
| C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 26 |
| C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s | 74⅝ | 73½ | 73⅝ | 69 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s | 62⅝ | 62⅜ | 62⅝ | 158 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, ctf. stamped | 60½ | 59 | 59 | 20 |
| C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 1 |
| Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 46 |
| Chile Copper 7s | 124 | 123 | 124 | 3 |
| C., C., St. L. gen. 4s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 1 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4½s | 88⅞ | 88½ | 88½ | 8 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. div. 4s | 81 | 81 | 81 | 1 |
| Colo. Sth. L. 4½s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 8 |
| Col. Indus. 5s | 76⅝ | 76 | 76 | 3 |
| Col. & South. 1st 4s | 91¼ | 91 | 91¼ | 19 |
| Col. Mid. 4s, T. R. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Col. & 9th Av. 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10 |
| Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s | 81 | 81 | 81 | 8 |
| Consol. Gas cv. 6s | 122½ | 121¼ | 122 | 82 |
| Conn. R.R. & L. 4½s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 3 |
| Cuba-Am. S. cf. tr. 6s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 11 |
| Cumberland Tel. 5s | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 11 |
| DEL. & HUD. 7s, ref. 4s | 99 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 121 |
| Del. & Hud. cv. 5s | 105¾ | 105 | 105 | 15 |
| D., L. & W. cons. 7s | 140 | 140 | 140 | 1 |
| D. & R. G. ref. 5s | 70½ | 69½ | 70⅝ | 110 |
| D. & R. G. con. 4½s | 84¾ | 84¼ | 84¼ | 4 |
| D. & R. G. imp. 5s | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78⅝ | 14 |
| Det. Edison ref. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 2 |
| Det. United 4½s | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 125 |
| Det. City Gas 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 2 |
| Dist. Securities 5s | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ | 50 |
| Dul. S. S. & At. 5s | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 4 |
| Du Pont Powder 4½s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 4 |
| E. T. V. & G. 5s | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 15 |
| Erie 1st cons. 7s | 109½ | 109 | 109 | 26 |
| Erie 1st cons. 4s | 84¾ | 84 | 84 | 40 |
| Erie gen. 4s | 74¾ | 74¼ | 74¼ | 7 |
| Erie cv. 4s, Series A | 70 | 70 | 70 | 7 |
| Erie cv. 4s, Series B | 72¾ | 72 | 72 | 5 |
| Erie cv. 4s, Series D | 85 | 85 | 85 | 2 |
| Erie & P. 3½s, Ser. B | 80 | 80 | 80 | 4 |
| GEN. ELEC. 3½s | 83 | 83 | 83 | 3 |
| Gen. Elec. deb. 5s | 105 | 104 | 104 | 62 |
| Granby con. cv. 6s | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 5 |
| Granby con. 6s, sta. | 105 | 105 | 105 | 10 |
| Gt. Nor. 4½s | 100⅜ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 33 |
| Green Bay deb. B. | 12¾ | 12 | 12 | 8 |
| Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 1 |
| HOUS. & T. C. gen. 4s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 1 |
| Hud. & Man. 5s | 71 | 71 | 71 | 14 |
| Hud. & Man. adj. 5s | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 1 |
| ILL. CENT. ref. 4s | 89 | 88 | 89 | 6 |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952 | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 89 | 1 |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953 | 85¾ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 15 |
| Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| Illinois Steel 4½s | 91¼ | 90⅝ | 91 | 52 |
| Indiana Steel 5s | 101⅝ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 31 |
| Interborough R. T. 5s | 98½ | 98¼ | 98⅝ | 228 |
| Interbor. R. T. 5s, reg. | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 1 |
| Inter.-Met. 4½s | 74 | 74 | 74¼ | 24 |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 1 |
| Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r. | 104¾ | 104 | 104⅞ | 415 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 1 |
| Iowa Central ref. 4s | 58⅝ | 57½ | 58⅝ | 4 |
| KANA. & MICH. 4s | 83 | 82½ | 82⅝ | 7 |
| K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s | 109¼ | 109½ | 109¾ | 7 |
| K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s | 75½ | 75½ | 75⅝ | 8 |
| Kan. City & Pac. 4s | 72 | 72 | 72 | 1 |
| Kan. City South. 5s | 90¼ | 89¾ | 89¾ | 28 |
| Kan. City Term. 4s | 88 | 87½ | 88 | 44 |
| Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 4 |
| Kings Co. Elev. 4s, sta. | 83¾ | 83½ | 83⅝ | 1 |
| LACK. STEEL 5s, '23 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 26 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, 1950 | 91 | 90¼ | 91 | 38 |
| Laclede Gas 1st 5s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 14 |
| Laclede Gas ref. 5s | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 1 |
| Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s | 98 | 98 | 98¼ | 12 |
| Lake Shore 3½s | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 1 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1928 | 96 | 95⅜ | 96 | 22 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1931 | 94¾ | 94⅝ | 94½ | 34 |
| Leh. Val. con. 4½s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2 |
| L.V. of N.Y. gtd.4½s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| Leh. V. of Pa. con.4s | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 1 |
| Lex. & Eastern 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 13 |
| Liggett & Myers 7s | 125⅜ | 125⅜ | 125⅜ | 6 |
| Liggett & Myers 5s | 100⅜ | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 14 |
| Long Dock 6s | 123 | 123 | 123 | 2 |
| Long Island ref. 4s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 1 |
| L. I. N. Shore 5s | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 1 |
| Lorillard 7s | 125⅜ | 125⅜ | 125⅜ | 1 |
| Lorillard 5s | 100¾ | 100½ | 100⅝ | 7 |
| Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s | 96 | 95½ | 96 | 14 |
| Louis. & N. gold 5s | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | 5 |
| Louis. & N. unif. 4s | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 31 |
| L. & N., S. & N. Alabama 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 2 |
| L. & N. A., K. & C. 4s | 86⅝ | 86½ | 86½ | 2 |
| MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex. | 91¼ | 91 | 91¼ | 16 |
| Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C. | 110 | 109 | 110 | 6 |
| Mich. Cent. deb. 4s | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ | 1 |
| Mich. Cent. 3½s | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | 5 |
| M., L. S. & W. 1st 4s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 3 |
| Mill., Sp. & N. W. 4s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 3 |
| M. & St.L.ref.&ext 5s | 60 | 60 | 60 | 8 |
| Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s | 61 | 61 | 61 | 12 |
| M. cons. 4s | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 15 |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ | 2 |
| Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s | 48¾ | 48¼ | 48¾ | 11 |
| Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 5 |
| Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s | 70 | 70 | 70 | 3 |
| Mo. P. 5s, '20, G. T. R. sta. | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 10 |
| Mo. Pacific 5s, '17 | 95¾ | 95½ | 95¾ | 8 |
| Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Col. Tr. R. sta. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 2 |
| Mo. Pacific 4s | 51½ | 51 | 51 | 20 |
| Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r. | 51¼ | 50½ | 51¼ | 46 |
| Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r., sta. | 48¾ | 48½ | 48½ | 1 |
| Mo. Pacific conv. 5s | 51¾ | 51¼ | 51¾ | 23 |
| Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r. sta. | 51¾ | 51 | 51¾ | 23 |
| Mob. & Ohio genl. 4s | 75¾ | 48 | 48 | ½ |
| Mob. & Ohio new 6s. | 113 | 113 | 113 | 10 |
| Montana Power 5s | 97¾ | 97 | 97¾ | 26 |
| Mor. & Co. 1. f. 4½s | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 10 |
| Morris & Essex 3½s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 4 |
| NASSAU ELEC. 4s | 74½ | 74½ | 74¼ | 1 |
| Nat. Enam. & St. 5s | 98½ | 98½ | 98¼ | 20 |
| Nat. Tube. 5s | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ | 11 |
| New Orleans Term. 4s | 69 | 69 | 69 | 1 |
| N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | 3 |
| N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s | 93 | 92¾ | 93 | 136 |
| N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s | 83 | 82½ | 82½ | 16 |
| N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s | 112⅝ | 112 | 112¼ | 183½ |
| N. Y. C. con.4s, Ser. A | 83 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 25 |
| N. Y. L. & W. 1st 5s | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 5 |
| N. Y. C. M. C. col. 3½s | 75¾ | 75 | 75 | 13 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 1 |
| N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s | 98½ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 14 |
| N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 7 |
| N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 3 |
| N. Y. & Jersey 1st 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100¾ | 1 |
| N. Y., L. & W. 1st 5s | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 1 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s | 112⅝ | 112 | 112 | 18 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s | 70 | 70 | 70¼ | 4½ |
| N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s | 80 | 79 | 79 | 14 |
| N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s | 76 | 80 | 80 | 1 |
| N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s | 60 | 76 | 76 | 14 |
| N. Y. State Rys. 4½s | 83 | 58⅝ | 60 | 186 |
| N. Y. Telephone 4½s | 98 | 83 | 83 | 1 |
| N. Y., W. & B. 4½s | 74⅝ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 210½ |
| Norf. So. 1st 5s | 98 | 73 | 74¾ | 5 |
| N. & W. New Riv. 6s | 120½ | 98 | 98 | 3 |
| Norf. & W. gen. 6s | 119¾ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 3 |
| Norf. & W. cons. 4s | 92 | 119¾ | 119¾ | 4 |
| N. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s | 88¼ | 92½ | 92½ | 11 |
| | | 88 | 88¼ | 5 |

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Pacific | 92 | 91¾ | 92 | 102 |
| Northern Pacific 3s | 66¼ | 66 | 66¼ | 25½ |
| ONT. TRANSMIS. 5s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 1 |
| Ontario Power 5s | 93 | 92 | 93 | 6 |
| Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 22 |
| Ore. R.R. & Nav. con. 4s | 92¼ | 92 | 92 | 15 |
| Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108½ | 3 |
| Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s | 91⅞ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 21 |
| Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s | 84½ | 84½ | 84¾ | 7 |
| PAC. T. & T. 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 10 |
| Penn. 4s, 1943 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 5 |
| Penn. 4s, 1948 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 33 |
| Penn. gen. 4½s, tem. | 101½ | 101 | 101½ | 82 |
| Penn. con. 4½s | 104¾ | 104⅝ | 104¾ | 31 |
| Penn. gtd. 4s, Ser. E | 92 | 92 | 92 | 1 |
| Penn. con. 5s | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 5 |
| Penn. gtd. 4s | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 2 |
| Peo. Gas C. ref. 5s | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 10 |
| Peo. & East. 1st 4s | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 5 |
| Peo. & East. inc. 4s | 36½ | 36 | 36½ | 6 |
| Phil. Co. cv. 5s, '22 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 2 |
| Pitts. & L. E. 2d 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 1 |
| Public Service 5s | 92 | 91⅞ | 92 | 9 |
| RY. STEEL SPRING CA. T. 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 10 |
| Ry. Steel Sp. int.oc.5s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 24 |
| Reading General 4s | 85½ | 85 | 85¾ | 67 |
| Rio. Gr. W. 1st 4s | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 98⅜ | 35 |
| Rio G. W. col. 4s | 66 | 65 | 74⅞ | 5 |
| R. I. ... & L. 4½s | 60 | 60 | 66 | 2 |
| ST. L., I. MT. & SO. R. & G. 4s | 75 | 75 | 60 | 2

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N. Orleans, Gt. Nor. R. R. 5s, '55
N. Orleans, Mob. & Chicago 5s
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Steel & Rad., Lt., of Can. 6s, '31
Sunday Creek Co. 5s, 1944
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**NOBLE & CORWIN**
25 Broad St. New York
*Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.*
*Niles-Bement-Pond*
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# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1916.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | $2,110,997 | $92,240,214 |
| Same period a year ago | 3,320,278 | 71,278,551 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 50 stocks | 85.57 | 83.66 | 91.87 | 80.91 |
| Same period a year ago | 71.67 | 69.51 | 74.94 | 58.99 |

| Range Year 1916 High. | Date. | Low. | Date. | COMPANY. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52⅝ | July 7 | 52 | June 29 | ACME TEA | 52⅝ | 52½ | 52½ | .. | 300 |
| 97½ | June 29 | 96 | July 19 | Acme Tea 1st pf | 96⅞ | 96 | 96⅞ | + ⅛ | 200 |
| 154½ | Jan. 4 | 132¼ | Mar. 14 | Adams Express | 96⅞ | .. | 137 | .. | .. |
| 21½ | Apr. 29 | 15 | Apr. 27 | Adv. Rumely | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 43 | Apr. 28 | 32 | June 24 | Adv. Rumely pf | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | + ⅛ | 200 |
| 66 | July 11 | 64 | July 14 | Ajax Rubber† | 32½ | 32¼ | 32¼ | .. | 500 |
| 26⅛ | Jan. 7 | 19⅝ | July 5 | Alaska Gold M.†‡ | 65 | 65 | 65 | + 1 | 200 |
| 4 | Jan. 7 | 1⅞ | June 17 | Alaska J. Gold M.†‡ | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | − ⅛ | 3,500 |
| 33½ | Mar. 14 | 19 | July 19 | Allis-Chalmers | 8½ | 8 | 8 | .. | 1,350 |
| 84½ | May 16 | 70¼ | July 18 | Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf | 22½ | 19 | 22¼ | + 2⅝ | 4,500 |
| 72¼ | Jan. 3 | 63 | Apr. 22 | Am. Ag. Chemical | 74⅝ | 70½ | 74½ | + 2⅝ | 2,200 |
| 100 | June 12 | 96 | Mar. 23 | Am. Ag. Chem. pf | 69⅝ | 68 | 69½ | + 1¼ | 400 |
| 41 | July 21 | 39½ | July 1 | Am. Bank Note† | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | + ¼ | 100 |
| 53 | July 15 | 53 | July 15 | Am. Bank Note pf.† | 41 | 40 | 41 | + ½ | 400 |
| 96⅛ | July 6 | 61¾ | Feb. 1 | Am. Beet Sugar | .. | .. | 53 | .. | .. |
| 102 | June 22 | 93 | Apr. 24 | Am. Beet Sugar pf | 90⅛ | 86⅞ | 89⅞ | + ⅝ | 22,200 |
| 104 | June 19 | 100 | Apr. 11 | Am. Brake S. & F. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .. |
| 195¼ | Jan. 8 | 165 | Feb. 24 | Am. B. S. & F. pf | .. | .. | 103½ | .. | .. |
| 65⅝ | May 16 | 50¼ | June 27 | Am. Can | .. | .. | 168 | .. | .. |
| 113⅜ | Jan. 28 | 106⅝ | July 1 | Am. Can pf | 56⅛ | 53¾ | 56⅜ | + 1⅝ | 38,700 |
| 78 | Jan. 7 | 52 | July 5 | Am. Car & Fdy. | 109 | 105¾ | 108½ | .. | 624 |
| 119½ | Mar. 11 | 115½ | July 7 | Am. Car & Fdy. pf | 59½ | 53⅝ | 59⅝ | + ⅝ | 26,500 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Am. Cities pf | 116 | 116 | 116 | + ½ | 100 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Am. Coalf | .. | .. | 46½ | .. | .. |
| 175⅞ | Jan. 19 | 150 | July 11 | Am. Coal Products | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. |
| 117½ | June 1 | 115 | Jan. 20 | Am. Coal Prod. pf | 142 | 137⅝ | 142 | + 7 | 2,000 |
| 57⅞ | Jan. 17 | 50¾ | Apr. 22 | Am. Cotton Oil | .. | .. | 116½ | .. | .. |
| 102 | Mar. 15 | 98 | Jan. 6 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 54 | 53¼ | 54 | + 1½ | 1,000 |
| 140¾ | Jan. 4 | 123 | June 26 | Am. Express | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | − ¼ | 130 |
| 12 | Jan. 3 | 8¾ | June 3 | Am. Hide & Leather | 128¼ | 128¼ | 128¼ | − ¼ | 200 |
| 57 | Jan. 18 | 45 | Mar. 1 | Am. Hide & L. pf | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11¼ | + ⅛ | 2,400 |
| 31½ | Feb. 19 | 25 | Jan. 20 | Am. Ice Securities | 53½ | 49⅝ | 53¾ | + 3½ | 4,000 |
| 25½ | Jan. 26 | 17¼ | July 14 | Am. Linseed | 29½ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | .. | 2,500 |
| 53¾ | Apr. 25 | 38⅝ | Mar. 1 | Am. Linseed pf | 19¼ | 17⅞ | 18¾ | + 6¼ | 84,000 |
| 88⅝ | Mar. 14 | 58 | July 14 | Am. Locomotive | 45 | 42 | 45 | + 2½ | 1,000 |
| 104⅝ | Apr. 3 | 99½ | July 13 | Am. Locomotive pf | 67¼ | 60¾ | 67¼ | + 6¼ | 1,100 |
| 10 | Apr. 7 | 6½ | June 3 | Am. Malt Corp'n | 101 | 100 | 100 | .. | 1,000 |
| 89 | July 6 | 81⅝ | Jan. 14 | Am. Malt Corp'n pf | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | − 1½ | 100 |
| 113⅜ | Jan. 4 | 88½ | Apr. 22 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 88¾ | 87⅝ | 88¾ | + 2½ | 800 |
| 114⅝ | Feb. 3 | 103¼ | Apr. 22 | Am. Smelt & R. pf | 93½ | 92¼ | 95 | + 2½ | 10,070 |
| 96½ | June 14 | 91¾ | July 11 | Am. Smelt. pf. A | .. | .. | 111½ | .. | .. |
| 88 | May 25 | 84½ | July 13 | Am. Smelt. pf. B | 93½ | 93 | 93 | .. | 673 |
| 149½ | June 8 | 130 | Mar. 23 | Am. Snuff | .. | .. | 85¼ | .. | .. |
| 110 | Jan. 27 | 106 | Feb. 29 | Am. Snuff pf | 143 | 137½ | 143 | − 1 | 400 |
| 61¼ | Jan. 4 | 44 | Apr. 22 | Am. Steel Foundries | .. | .. | 107 | .. | .. |
| 116½ | Jan. 8 | 105½ | Apr. 22 | Am. Sugar Refining | 50 | 45⅝ | 50 | + 5 | 2,800 |
| 119 | May 25 | 115¾ | May 5 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf | 109⅞ | 109 | 109⅝ | + ⅝ | 1,000 |
| 68 | Feb. 14 | 60¾ | July 5 | Am. Tel. & Cable | 116⅞ | 110¾ | 116⅜ | − ⅛ | 300 |
| 181⅛ | June 16 | 128¾ | Feb. 1 | Am. Tel. & Tel | 60¾ | 60½ | 60½ | + ⅛ | 100 |
| 224½ | July 22 | 188 | Feb. 16 | Am. Tobacco | 129⅝ | 129 | 129⅝ | + ⅝ | 2,700 |
| 108½ | Feb. 8 | 105¼ | Apr. 24 | Am. Tob. pf., new | 224½ | 208 | 224½ | +16⅜ | 5,100 |
| 55¾ | Mar. 14 | 42 | Jan. 11 | Am. Woolen | 107⅝ | 106¾ | 107⅝ | + ⅞ | 447 |
| 102 | Mar. 10 | 92 | Jan. 10 | Am. Woolen pf | 44½ | 43 | 44½ | + 1½ | 100 |
| 28⅝ | July 21 | 11 | Jan. 8 | Am. Writing P. pf | 95¾ | 94½ | 95 | .. | 830 |
| 97⅞ | Apr. 10 | 29⅜ | July 10 | Am. Zinc, L. & Sm. | 28⅝ | 25⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅝ | 10,300 |
| 71½ | June 16 | 59½ | July 13 | Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf | 30½ | 29 | 30¼ | + ⅜ | 13,400 |
| 92⅜ | Feb. 14 | 77 | Apr. 22 | Anaconda Cop. M. | 67¼ | 62 | 67⅞ | + ⅝ | 1,200 |
| 8 | Jan. 4 | 3 | Mar. 23 | Assets Realization | 81 | 77⅝ | 79½ | + 2⅝ | 71,800 |
| 77 | Jan. 3 | 62 | Jan. 31 | Associated Oil | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 108¼ | Jan. 4 | 100¾ | Apr. 22 | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 88 | 88 | 88 | + 1 | 5,800 |
| 102 | Feb. 23 | 98¾ | July 6 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf | 105 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | .. | 1,700 |
| 117¼ | June 13 | 106½ | Apr. 10 | Atl. Coast Line | 99 | 98⅞ | 99 | .. | .. |
| 66 | July 20 | 58 | July 12 | Atl., Gulf & W. | .. | .. | 112¼ | .. | .. |
| 65½ | July 20 | 61 | July 12 | Atl., G. & W. I. pf | 66 | 57¼ | 63¼ | + 6¼ | 7,500 |
| 118⅝ | Jan. 3 | 63⅝ | July 14 | BALD. LOCO. WKS | 65½ | 63 | 64⅞ | + 3½ | 1,900 |
| 110 | May 24 | 104 | June 20 | Bald. Loco. Wks. pf | 74¼ | 68 | 73¾ | + 5½ | 58,950 |
| 96 | Jan. 4 | 82¾ | Apr. 24 | Balt. & Ohio | .. | .. | 103½ | .. | .. |
| 80 | Jan. 15 | 75 | May 4 | Balt. & Ohio pf | 89½ | 89 | 89⅝ | .. | 9,700 |
| 58⅝ | Jan. 3 | 1⅝ | June 27 | Batopilas Mining†† | 76¾ | 76 | 76¾ | + ⅝ | 2,300 |
| 183¾ | Jan. 3 | 115 | Jan. 11 | Bethlehem Steel | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. | 200 |
| 550 | Mar. 14 | 415 | Jan. 11 | Bethlehem Steel pf | 449 | 439 | 439 | − 5 | 310 |
| 145 | Jan. 6 | 126 | July 21 | Booth Fisheries | 130 | 126 | 126 | − 7¼ | 500 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Booth. Fish. 1st pf | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. |
| 85⅞ | June 6 | 83½ | Apr. 22 | Brooklyn Rap. Tr. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | .. |
| 182 | Jan. 14 | 126 | Apr. 25 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 85¼ | 84¾ | 84¾ | − ¼ | 1,700 |
| 102 | May 11 | 50¼ | Jan. 10 | Brown Shoe | 130 | 130 | 130 | .. | 100 |
| 14 | Jan. 12 | 95⅜ | Jan. 21 | Brown Shoe pf | 56½ | .. | 56½ | .. | 100 |
| 92 | Feb. 3 | 6⅜ | June 30 | Bruns. T. & R.R.sec | 100 | 100 | 100 | + 1 | 100 |
| 114⅞ | Apr. 4 | 114⅜ | Apr. 4 | Buff., R. & P. pf | .. | .. | 93 | .. | .. |
| 87 | Jan. 3 | 68½ | July 10 | Burns Bros. | .. | .. | 114⅞ | .. | .. |
| *109 | Jan. 7 | *104 | Jan. 10 | Burns Bros. pf | .. | .. | 68½ | .. | .. |
| 121 | Feb. 10 | 98 | Jan. 6 | Bush Terminal | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .. |
| 81 | Jan. 11 | 28 | Apr. 7 | Butterick Co. | .. | .. | 107¼ | .. | .. |
| 105¼ | Mar. 10 | 60½ | July 11 | Butte & Superior†‡ | 28¾ | .. | 28¾ | .. | .. |
| 42⅜ | Jan. 3 | 15 | June 27 | CAL. PETROLEUM | 69¾ | 64 | 69¾ | + 3⅝ | 23,000 |
| 80⅝ | Jan. 3 | 40 | June 29 | Cal. Petroleum pf | 21¼ | 18¼ | 20½ | + 2 | 1,100 |
| 58⅝ | Jan. 18 | 58½ | Jan. 17 | Canada Southern | 47 | 45 | 47 | + 2 | 500 |
| 183¾ | Jan. 3 | 162½ | Mar. 1 | Canadian Pacific | .. | .. | 158½ | .. | .. |
| 90 | May 11 | 85 | Feb. 24 | Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf | 180 | 177 | 178½ | − ½ | 8,100 |
| 57¼ | July 17 | 49 | Apr. 22 | Central Leather | .. | .. | 87¼ | .. | .. |
| 112½ | June 28 | 108¾ | Jan. 3 | Central Leather pf | 54¾ | 53¼ | 54⅜ | + ⅜ | 2,800 |
| 295 | July 17 | 280 | Jan. 3 | Central of N. J | 109½ | 109¼ | 109¼ | + ¼ | 30 |
| *141½ | June 9 | *134 | July 13 | Cent. of S. A. Tel | 295 | 295 | 295 | + 5 | 10 |
| 131 | June 5 | 88 | Apr. 22 | Chandler Motor | .. | .. | *136 | .. | .. |
| 87¾ | June 8 | 58 | Apr. 24 | Ches. & Ohio | 108¼ | 102¼ | 108 | + ⅞ | 8,610 |
| 10½ | Jan. 7 | 8 | Feb. 23 | Chicago & Alton | 62 | 61½ | 61¾ | .. | 4,800 |
| 20 | Jan. 6 | 20 | Jan. 6 | Chicago & Alton pf | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| 15⅜ | Jan. 3 | 11¾ | Apr. 24 | Chicago Great West | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| 33¾ | Jan. 4 | 33 | Apr. 24 | Chi. Great West. pf | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ | 50 |
| 104½ | Jan. 3 | 91 | Apr. 22 | Chi. Mil. & St. Paul | 36⅜ | 35⅞ | 36 | .. | 1,000 |
| 136⅜ | Jan. 3 | 127¾ | Mar. 30 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf | 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ | .. | 3,100 |
| 134⅞ | Jan. 3 | 124⅝ | Mar. 30 | Chi. & Northwestern | 130¾ | 129¾ | 130 | + ¼ | 1,000 |
| 175 | Jan. 11 | 168 | June 1 | Chi. & N. W. pf | 128⅞ | 128 | 128⅞ | + ¾ | 500 |
| 24½ | June 21 | 15¼ | Apr. 22 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | .. | .. | 175 | .. | .. |
| 123 | May 15 | 116 | July 13 | Chi., St. P. M. & O. | 21 | 20 | 20¾ | + ⅛ | 4,000 |
| 156 | Jan. 27 | 131¾ | Apr. 12 | Chi. St.P..M.&O.pf | .. | .. | 116 | .. | .. |
| 25⅝ | Jan. 5 | 19⅝ | July 14 | Chile Copper† | .. | .. | 133 | .. | .. |
| 60 | Feb. 19 | 46⅝ | July 11 | Chino Copper††† | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | + ⅛ | 1,700 |
| 58½ | June 8 | 38 | Apr. 27 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 48 | 46⅝ | 47⅝ | + ⅞ | 5,700 |
| 86 | June 14 | 70 | Feb. 2 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf | 54⅜ | 53½ | 53½ | − ½ | 300 |
| *79 | May 10 | *70 | May 10 | Cleveland & Pitts. | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | − 1½ | 100 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Cleve. & Pitts. spec. | .. | .. | 79½ | .. | .. |
| 76 | Jan. 17 | 68 | Apr. 28 | Cluett, Pea. & Co. | .. | .. | *85½ | .. | .. |
| 112 | Jan. 24 | 108 | June 15 | Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf | .. | .. | 114 | .. | .. |
| 53 | Jan. 4 | 38⅛ | Apr. 22 | Colo. Fuel & Iron | .. | .. | 71¾ | .. | .. |
| 36⅜ | June 13 | 24¾ | Apr. 24 | Col. & Southern | 45½ | 42 | 45 | + 2⅝ | 22,000 |
| 60 | June 9 | 46 | Apr. 1 | Col. & South. 1st pf | 31½ | 31 | 31 | − 1½ | 400 |
| 57⅜ | June 10 | 40 | Mar. 13 | Col. & South. 2d pf | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| 52⅝ | Jan. 22 | 40⅞ | July 21 | Compt. T. Rec. Co | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| 116½ | June 22 | 108¾ | Mar. 3 | Con. G.E.L.&P., Bal. | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | − ⅛ | 100 |
| 144¾ | Jan. 8 | 130½ | Mar. 1 | Consolidated Gas | .. | .. | 114 | .. | .. |
| 22 | July 13 | *23 | July 13 | Con. Int. Cal. Min.†‡ | 137½ | 133½ | 136¼ | + 2¼ | 2,200 |
| 104½ | May 25 | 75¼ | Jan. 31 | Continental Can | .. | .. | *23 | .. | .. |
| 112 | May 11 | 106 | Feb. 1 | Continental Can pf | 97⅝ | 93½ | 97⅞ | + 4⅞ | 1,525 |
| 58 | Mar. 22 | 54 | June 28 | Continental Ins.† | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. | 100 |
| 25¼ | Jan. 25 | 13¼ | June 26 | Corn Products Ref. | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14¼ | + ⅝ | 3,400 |
| 101½ | Jan. 14 | 85 | June 26 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 90¼ | 90 | 90½ | + ½ | 600 |
| 50 | May 2 | 41 | Feb. 19 | Crex Carpet Co | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| 50 | Feb. 3 | 43 | Feb. 2 | Cripple Creek Cent. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| *38 | Jan. 31 | *34 | Apr. 17 | Cripple Cr. Cent. pf | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. |
| 99½ | Mar. 16 | 52⅜ | Jan. 12 | Crucible Steel | 71½ | 64⅝ | 71 | + 3¾ | 89,800 |
| 119½ | June 16 | 108¾ | Jan. 11 | Crucible Steel pf | 114⅝ | 114 | 114¼ | + 1¼ | 900 |
| 245 | Mar. 28 | 152 | Jan. 5 | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 225 | 225 | 225 | .. | 100 |
| 110 | June 8 | 104 | Feb. 1 | Cuban-Am. Sug. pf | .. | .. | 108 | .. | .. |
| 63¼ | July 7 | 56¼ | July 14 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 60⅝ | 57½ | 60⅝ | + 2⅝ | 28,200 |
| 95⅜ | July 6 | 93 | July 14 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf | 95 | 93⅜ | 95 | + 1½ | 6,283 |
| 96⅛ | June 8 | 95¾ | June 9 | DAYTON P. & L. pf | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | .. | 100 |
| 98⅛ | Feb. 14 | 89 | May 17 | Deere & Co. pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. | 100 |
| 153⅜ | May 23 | 141½ | Apr. 20 | Delaware & Hudson | 151 | 151 | 151 | − ⅜ | 100 |
| 237 | June 9 | 216 | Mar. 18 | Del., Lack. & West. | .. | .. | 225 | .. | .. |
| 16¼ | June 13 | 8⅞ | Mar. 30 | Denver & Rio Gr. | 15⅜ | 14¾ | 14⅝ | .. | 4,500 |
| 37⅜ | July 19 | 15 | Mar. 8 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf | 37⅝ | 34½ | 35⅜ | + 1¼ | 13,100 |
| 140 | Feb. 3 | 131 | Mar. 8 | Detroit Edison | 137⅛ | 137⅛ | 137⅛ | .. | 10 |
| 120 | May 10 | 70 | Jan. 7 | Detroit & Mackinac | .. | .. | *70 | .. | .. |
| 111⅞ | May 10 | 102¼ | Mar. 1 | Detroit United Rys | .. | .. | 116 | .. | .. |
| 54½ | Apr. 29 | 41 | July 1 | Diamond Match | .. | .. | 110 | .. | .. |
| 29½ | Feb. 8 | 23 | Feb. 23 | Distill. Sec. Corp'n | 46¾ | 41⅜ | 45¾ | + 4⅞ | 19,100 |
| 6½ | May 13 | 4½ | Mar. 23 | Dome Minesf† | 26 | 26 | 26 | − ⅜ | 200 |
| 14 | Jan. 5 | 10 | Jan. 27 | Dul., S. S. & Atl. | .. | .. | 47¾ | .. | .. |
| *30 | Jan. 18 | *30 | Jan. 18 | Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf | .. | .. | 107⅝ | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Duluth Superior Tr. | .. | .. | *30 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Du Pont Powder pf. | .. | .. | 107 | .. | .. |
| 66 | Jan. 4 | 58 | Apr. 24 | EASTMAN KODAK | .. | .. | *605 | .. | .. |
| 43⅜ | Jan. 3 | 32 | Apr. 22 | Elec. Storage Bat. | 63 | 62 | 63 | + ⅛ | 300 |
| 55⅛ | Jan. 3 | 38 | Apr. 22 | Erie | 38 | 35½ | 35¾ | .. | 12,300 |
| 54½ | Jan. 3 | 41 | Apr. 22 | Erie 1st pf | 53¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | − 1 | 2,200 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Erie 2d pf | .. | .. | 44½ | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Erie & Pitts.† | .. | .. | *625½ | .. | .. |
| 85 | Jan. 7 | 12⅝ | July 18 | FED. MIN. & SM. | .. | .. | 12⅝ | .. | .. |
| 57½ | Jan. 7 | 35⅜ | Apr. 24 | Fed. Min. & Sm. pf | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. |
| 350 | Mar. 18 | 285 | Mar. 1 | GEN. CHEMICAL | .. | .. | 300 | .. | .. |
| 116 | Jan. 27 | 113½ | July 5 | Gen. Chemical pf | .. | .. | 113¾ | .. | .. |
| 178½ | Jan. 17 | 159 | Apr. 22 | General Electric | 169 | 164 | 169 | + 4¾ | 2,700 |
| 590 | June 5 | 465 | Apr. 24 | General Motors | 500 | 465 | 500 | + 6 | 1,300 |
| 120½ | May 9 | 67¾ | Jan. 31 | General Motors pf | 111 | 103¾ | 111 | + 3 | 600 |
| 116¾ | Mar. 16 | 110 | Jan. 24 | Goodrich (B. F.) | 74 | 71¾ | 73⅞ | − ⅛ | 16,000 |
| 99 | Feb. 10 | 80 | July 12 | Goodrich (B. F.) pf | 113⅞ | 113¼ | 113⅞ | + ⅜ | 500 |
| 127½ | Jan. 4 | 118 | May 5 | Great Northern pf | 84 | 82 | 82½ | + ⅜ | 2,800 |
| 205 | July 17 | 180 | Jan. 3 | Great Northern Ore | 119 | 118¾ | 118¾ | + ⅜ | 325 |
| *141½ | June 9 | *134 | July 13 | Cent. of S. A. Tel | 295 | 295 | 295 | + 5 | 10 |
| 131 | June 5 | 88 | Apr. 22 | Chandler Motor | .. | .. | *136 | .. | .. |
| 87¾ | June 8 | 58 | Apr. 24 | Ches. & Ohio | 108¼ | 102¼ | 108 | + ⅞ | 8,610 |
| 10½ | Jan. 7 | 8 | Feb. 23 | Chicago & Alton | 62 | 61½ | 61¾ | .. | 4,800 |
| 20 | Jan. 6 | 20 | Jan. 6 | Chicago & Alton pf | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| 15⅜ | Jan. 3 | 11¾ | Apr. 24 | Chicago Great West | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| 33¾ | Jan. 4 | 33 | Apr. 24 | Chi. Great West. pf | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ | 50 |
| 104½ | Jan. 3 | 91 | Apr. 22 | Chi. Mil. & St. Paul | 36⅜ | 35⅞ | 36 | .. | 1,000 |
| 136⅜ | Jan. 3 | 127¾ | Mar. 30 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf | 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ | .. | 3,100 |
| 134⅞ | Jan. 3 | 124⅝ | Mar. 30 | Chi. & Northwestern | 130¾ | 129¾ | 130 | + ¼ | 1,000 |
| 175 | Jan. 11 | 168 | June 1 | Chi. & N. W. pf | 128⅞ | 128 | 128⅞ | + ¾ | 500 |
| 24½ | June 21 | 15¼ | Apr. 22 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | .. | .. | 175 | .. | .. |
| 123 | May 15 | 116 | July 13 | Chi., St. P. M. & O. | 21 | 20 | 20¾ | + ⅛ | 4,000 |
| 156 | Jan. 27 | 131¾ | Apr. 12 | Chi. St.P..M.&O.pf | .. | .. | 116 | .. | .. |
| 25⅝ | Jan. 5 | 19⅝ | July 14 | Chile Copper† | .. | .. | 133 | .. | .. |
| 60 | Feb. 19 | 46⅝ | July 11 | Chino Copper††† | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | + ⅛ | 1,700 |
| 58½ | June 8 | 38 | Apr. 27 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 48 | 46⅝ | 47⅝ | + ⅞ | 5,700 |
| 86 | June 14 | 70 | Feb. 2 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf | 54⅜ | 53½ | 53½ | − ½ | 300 |
| *79 | May 10 | *70 | May 10 | Cleveland & Pitts. | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | − 1½ | 100 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Cleve. & Pitts. spec. | .. | .. | 79½ | .. | .. |
| 76 | Jan. 17 | 68 | Apr. 28 | Cluett, Pea. & Co. | .. | .. | *85½ | .. | .. |
| 112 | Jan. 24 | 108 | June 15 | Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf | .. | .. | 114 | .. | .. |
| 53 | Jan. 4 | 38⅛ | Apr. 22 | Colo. Fuel & Iron | .. | .. | 71¾ | .. | .. |
| 36⅜ | June 13 | 24¾ | Apr. 24 | Col. & Southern | 45½ | 42 | 45 | + 2⅝ | 22,000 |
| 60 | June 9 | 46 | Apr. 1 | Col. & South. 1st pf | 31½ | 31 | 31 | − 1½ | 400 |
| 57⅜ | June 10 | 40 | Mar. 13 | Col. & South. 2d pf | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| 52⅝ | Jan. 22 | 40⅞ | July 21 | Compt. T. Rec. Co | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| 116½ | June 22 | 108¾ | Mar. 3 | Con. G.E.L.&P., Bal. | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | − ⅛ | 100 |
| 144¾ | Jan. 8 | 130½ | Mar. 1 | Consolidated Gas | .. | .. | 114 | .. | .. |
| 22 | July 13 | *23 | July 13 | Con. Int. Cal. Min.†‡ | 137½ | 133½ | 136¼ | + 2¼ | 2,200 |
| 104½ | May 25 | 75¼ | Jan. 31 | Continental Can | .. | .. | *23 | .. | .. |
| 112 | May 11 | 106 | Feb. 1 | Continental Can pf | 97⅝ | 93½ | 97⅞ | + 4⅞ | 1,525 |
| 58 | Mar. 22 | 54 | June 28 | Continental Ins.† | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. | 100 |
| 25¼ | Jan. 25 | 13¼ | June 26 | Corn Products Ref. | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14¼ | + ⅝ | 3,400 |
| 101½ | Jan. 14 | 85 | June 26 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 90¼ | 90 | 90½ | + ½ | 600 |
| 50 | May 2 | 41 | Feb. 19 | Crex Carpet Co | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| 50 | Feb. 3 | 43 | Feb. 2 | Cripple Creek Cent. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| *38 | Jan. 31 | *34 | Apr. 17 | Cripple Cr. Cent. pf | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. |
| 99½ | Mar. 16 | 52⅜ | Jan. 12 | Crucible Steel | 71½ | 64⅝ | 71 | + 3¾ | 89,800 |
| 119½ | June 16 | 108¾ | Jan. 11 | Crucible Steel pf | 114⅝ | 114 | 114¼ | + 1¼ | 900 |
| 245 | Mar. 28 | 152 | Jan. 5 | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 225 | 225 | 225 | .. | 100 |
| 110 | June 8 | 104 | Feb. 1 | Cuban-Am. Sug. pf | .. | .. | 108 | .. | .. |
| 63¼ | July 7 | 56¼ | July 14 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 60⅝ | 57½ | 60⅝ | + 2⅝ | 28,200 |
| 95⅜ | July 6 | 93 | July 14 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf | 95 | 93⅜ | 95 | + 1½ | 6,283 |
| 96⅛ | June 8 | 95¾ | June 9 | DAYTON P. & L. pf | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | .. | 100 |
| 98⅛ | Feb. 14 | 89 | May 17 | Deere & Co. pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. | 100 |
| 153⅜ | May 23 | 141½ | Apr. 20 | Delaware & Hudson | 151 | 151 | 151 | − ⅜ | 100 |
| 237 | June 9 | 216 | Mar. 18 | Del., Lack. & West. | .. | .. | 225 | .. | .. |
| 16¼ | June 13 | 8⅞ | Mar. 30 | Denver & Rio Gr. | 15⅜ | 14¾ | 14⅝ | .. | 4,500 |
| 37⅜ | July 19 | 15 | Mar. 8 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf | 37⅝ | 34½ | 35⅜ | + 1¼ | 13,100 |
| 140 | Feb. 3 | 131 | Mar. 8 | Detroit Edison | 137⅛ | 137⅛ | 137⅛ | .. | 10 |
| 120 | May 10 | 70 | Jan. 7 | Detroit & Mackinac | .. | .. | *70 | .. | .. |
| 111⅞ | May 10 | 102¼ | Mar. 1 | Detroit United Rys | .. | .. | 116 | .. | .. |
| 54½ | Apr. 29 | 41 | July 1 | Diamond Match | .. | .. | 110 | .. | .. |
| 29½ | Feb. 8 | 23 | Feb. 23 | Distill. Sec. Corp'n | 46¾ | 41⅜ | 45¾ | + 4⅞ | 19,100 |
| 6½ | May 13 | 4½ | Mar. 23 | Dome Minesf† | 26 | 26 | 26 | − ⅜ | 200 |
| 14 | Jan. 5 | 10 | Jan. 27 | Dul., S. S. & Atl. | .. | .. | 47¾ | .. | .. |
| *30 | Jan. 18 | *30 | Jan. 18 | Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf | .. | .. | 107⅝ | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Duluth Superior Tr. | .. | .. | *30 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Du Pont Powder pf. | .. | .. | 107 | .. | .. |
| 66 | Jan. 4 | 58 | Apr. 24 | EASTMAN KODAK | .. | .. | *605 | .. | .. |
| 43⅜ | Jan. 3 | 32 | Apr. 22 | Elec. Storage Bat. | 63 | 62 | 63 | + ⅛ | 300 |
| 55⅛ | Jan. 3 | 38 | Apr. 22 | Erie | 38 | 35½ | 35¾ | .. | 12,300 |
| 54½ | Jan. 3 | 41 | Apr. 22 | Erie 1st pf | 53¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | − 1 | 2,200 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Erie 2d pf | .. | .. | 44½ | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Erie & Pitts.† | .. | .. | *625½ | .. | .. |
| 85 | Jan. 7 | 12⅝ | July 18 | FED. MIN. & SM. | .. | .. | 12⅝ | .. | .. |
| 57½ | Jan. 7 | 35⅜ | Apr. 24 | Fed. Min. & Sm. pf | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. |
| 350 | Mar. 18 | 285 | Mar. 1 | GEN. CHEMICAL | .. | .. | 300 | .. | .. |
| 116 | Jan. 27 | 113½ | July 5 | Gen. Chemical pf | .. | .. | 113¾ | .. | .. |
| 178½ | Jan. 17 | 159 | Apr. 22 | General Electric | 169 | 164 | 169 | + 4¾ | 2,700 |
| 590 | June 5 | 465 | Apr. 24 | General Motors | 500 | 465 | 500 | + 6 | 1,300 |
| 120½ | May 9 | 67¾ | Jan. 31 | General Motors pf | 111 | 103¾ | 111 | + 3 | 600 |
| 116¾ | Mar. 16 | 110 | Jan. 24 | Goodrich (B. F.) | 74 | 71¾ | 73⅞ | − ⅛ | 16,000 |
| 99 | Feb. 10 | 80 | July 12 | Goodrich (B. F.) pf | 113⅞ | 113¼ | 113⅞ | + ⅜ | 500 |
| 127½ | Jan. 4 | 118 | May 5 | Great Northern pf | 84 | 82 | 82½ | + ⅜ | 2,800 |
| 205 | July 17 | 180 | Jan. 3 

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## TENNESSEE CONTRACT LET.

**Warship to Have Enough Electricity for City of 100,000.**

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announced yesterday that it had obtained the contract from the Navy Department for equipping the new United States superdreadnought Tennessee with machinery for electric propulsion. The power system to be installed, it was said, will differ from any now in use in battleships. Instead of the propellers being mechanically connected to the turbines, there will be two steam turbines, developing more than 33,000 horsepower, which will drive electric generators furnishing current to four 6,700 horsepower motors. Each motor will turn a propeller.

The Tennessee will have several hundred smaller motors to do practically all the labor aboard ship, including cooking and refrigeration. In all, enough electricity will be needed to supply the normal wants of a city of 100,000 persons.

## GULF STREAM MELTS BERGS.

**St. Paul's Skipper Says Water Was at 82 Degrees This Trip.**

Captain Arthur R. Mills of the American liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said he had not noticed much difference in the position of the Gulf stream during the thirty-five years he had been in the Atlantic trade.

"When the wind blows hard from the east it drives the stream in toward the American coast and when it blows from the west the Gulf stream is driven over to Ireland, which is why lilies bloom in Winter at Blarney Castle," he said.

"The temperature of the water was 82 this time which is very hot and has melted all the icebergs as fast as they drifted down from Labrador."

The Captain saw no sharks on the voyage.

Lloyd B. Sanderson, general agent in America for the Royal Mail Steam Packet and Pacific Steam Navigation Companies, who was a passenger on the St. Paul, said freight rates were going up again in England on account of the shortage of tonnage. The Government was collecting 60 per cent. of the surplus profits earned by the British steamship companies above their profits in 1911, 1912, 1913, he said. Mr. Sanderson had not heard any reports of the Germans renewing their U-boat warfare when he left Liverpool.

## TRUST DEPOSITS GROW.

**Increase of $43,000,000 in This State from March 17 to June 30.**

ALBANY, July 23.—The trust companies of New York State continue to show remarkable increases in deposits and resources, according to a statement made public today by Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, giving their condition as of June 30, in comparison with that as of March 17. Statistics compiled by Superintendent Richards show that the deposits increased during the past three months from $2,228,481,280 to $2,271,416,180, a gain of nearly $43,000,000, while from Dec. 24, 1914, to June 30, 1916, the increase in deposits totals $834,385,196.

During the past three months the resources increased from $2,605,112,751 to $2,626,857,005, a gain of $21,744,854, while the increase from the end of 1914 to the present time totals $886,259,168. From March to June the amount of "acceptances" shows a decrease of $11,246,154.

## UNION BANK CASH READY.

**Depositors Expect a 5 Per Cent. Dividend Within a Week.**

The thousands of depositors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn expect within a week to receive from the State Banking Department checks representing a 5 per cent. dividend on their claims, payment of which was ordered by Supreme Court Justice Benedict on Saturday. Cash to the amount of $182,000 is available for distribution among the creditors of the institution.

There is much uncertainty as to how much will be realized for the creditors by the sale of the bank's realty holdings, which has been directed by the court. Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Depositors' Association, said yesterday he understood that most of the real estate held by the bank was heavily encumbered and that some parcels had deteriorated in value.

"We are very glad, however," he added, "that the whole matter is at last to be settled up. After our hard fight for six years we will welcome what we can get."

# Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bimonthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. ‡Including extra dividend. †And interest. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

### STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation July 22, 1916. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ad'k El | $9,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 24 | 25 |
| Do 6% pf | 2,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 77 | 79 |
| Alb. So. 5s, '39 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 90 | 95 |
| A. G. & E. ($50) | 3,714,200 | 2½ | Q | July 1, 16 | 144 | 147 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 2,762,400 | 1½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 49½ | 50 |
| Am. L. & Tr. | 16,448,200 | 2½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 367 | 371 |
| Do pf. | 14,236,200 | 1½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 110¼ | 110¾ |
| Am. P. & Lt. | 8,205,400 | 1 | Q | May 1, 16 | 68 | 70 |
| Do 6% cu. pf | 3,563,200 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 16 | 84 | 85 |
| Trac. 5s cu., '21 | 3,563,200 | .. | Q | Jan, 1916 | 84 | 88 |
| Am. Pub. Ut. | 2,985,000 | .. | Q | Jan 1, 16 | 43 | 44 |
| Do pf. | 3,914,000 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 16 | 74 | 75 |
| Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co. | 7,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 7 | 8 |
| Do 1st pf. 7% cum. | 5,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 56 | 60 |
| Do 6% pc. pf. | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 15½ | 17 |
| Anac. & P.R. '49 5s | 2,517,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 97 | 100 |
| Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33 | 1,850,000 | 3 | S | May 1, 15 | 86 | 90 |
| Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42 | 1,100,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 96 | 98 |
| Atl. Power & Lt. pf | 1,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | July, 1916 | 92½ | 95 |
| Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf. 5s, '42 | 1,460,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 91 | 93 |
| Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35 | 3,307,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 68 | 73 |
| Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40 | 931,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 93 | 96 |
| Balt Tube | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 122 | 125 |
| Do pf | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 96 | 98 |
| Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46 | 943,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 93 | 95 |
| Binghamton R. con. 5s, '31 | 1,290,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94½ | 97½ |
| Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54 | 8,720,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 88 | 90 |
| Bir. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '37 | 4,384,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 98½ | 100¼ |
| B'f. C. Is'ds 5s | 2,974,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 102 | 103 |
| Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39 | 2,375,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101½ | .. |
| Do 1st & ref. 5s, '49 | 1,113,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 100¼ |
| Buf. Ry. cn. 5s | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 102 | 103 |
| Buf. & N.F.E. 1st 5s, '35 | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96¼ | .. |
| Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38 | 500,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 96 | 98¼ |
| Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32 | 2,380,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 96 | 98½ |
| Do db. 5s, '26 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 93 | 95 |
| Cal. El. G. pf | 2,500,000 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 16 | 92 | 95 |
| Capital Tr. | 12,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | July 1, 16 | 85½ | 86½ |
| Capital T. 1st & ref. 5s, '43 | 6,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 106½ | 107 |
| Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s, '53 | 3,468,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 95 | 97 |
| Chas. Con. R. G. & E. ($50) | 2,635,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 96 | 98½ |
| Do 5s, '99 | 2,693,650 | .. | .. | ..... | 47 | 50 |
| City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922 | 1,750,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 95 | 96 |
| Cities Service | 3,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 102 | 102⅞ |
| Do pf. | 17,218,380 | ‡3 | .. | July 1, 16 | 328 | 332 |
| C.L.H. & P. 5s | 31,168,426 | ½ | M | July 1, 16 | 88 | 90 |
| Cl.R.1st 5s, '31 | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 100 | 101¼ |
| Colo. Power | 11,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 102 | 103 |
| Do 7% pf. | 425,000 | 1¼ | Q | Jun 15,16 | 23¾ | 26½ |
| Do 5s, '53 | 4,130,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99½ | 102½ |
| Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36 | 2,783,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 92½ | 95 |
| Com. Pr., R. & Lt. pf | 831,600 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 16 | 80 | 90 |
| Do pf. cum. | 18,000,000 | 1 | Q | May 1, 16 | 65 | 67 |
| Do 6s, '18 | 16,000,000 | 1½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 85 | 86 |
| Com. Power 1st 5s, '34 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 102 | 103½ |
| C.G.E. & P. pf | 1,213,600 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 101 | 103 |
| Do pf. | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 115 | 115⅞ |
| C.G.E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s | 13,360,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & D. | 87 | 87½ |
| Con. of N. J. | 15,000,000 | 3 | S | July 15,16 | 71½ | .. |
| Do 1st 5s, '33 | 15,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 102 | 103 |
| C. P. El. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36 | 14,026,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22 | 3,381,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 95 | 97 |
| Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56 | 1,880,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 99 | 101 |
| El. Bd. & D. pf | 1,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 86 | 88 |
| El. B. & S. pf | 6,000,000 | 1½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 100 | 102 |
| Elizz. P. & C. 5s, '53 | 2,400,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 94½ | .. |
| Ella. & Tren. 5s, 1962 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 92 | .. |
| Emp. District Elec. pf | 1,003,900 | .. | .. | ..... | 87 | 92 |
| Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21 | 1,200,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 93½ | 96 |
| Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '32 | 1,220,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97 | 100 |
| Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932 | 328,000 | 3 | S | J. & D. | 98 | 100 |
| Fed. L. & T. Do pf. | 4,750,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 11½ | 13 |
| Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s | 2,500,000 | 1½ | .. | Sep 1, 14 | 45½ | 48 |
| B. & E. Bergen Co. | 2,700,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | 99 |
| Do 5s, '49 | 1,436,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 89 | 91 |
| Frontier Tel. 5s, '22 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103 |
| G. El. & E. 1st 5s, 1932 | 1,693,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 57 | 65 |
| Gen. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46 | 20,855,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 79 | 83 |
| Do deb. 6s | 4,500,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 89½ | 91 |
| Harwood El. 5s, '33 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 97½ | 99½ |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946 | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | .. |
| Houston El. 5s, 1925 | 4,100,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 101 | .. |
| Int. R. of B. B'dly 5s, '31 | 2,080,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 99 | 100 |
| B. & L. Dy. 1st 5s | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 102 | .. |
| Int. Trac. 4s, '49 | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 98 |
| Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23 | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 101 | .. |
| J. C. H. & P. 4s, '49 | 16,395,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 64½ | 65½ |
| Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30 | 1,200,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97½ | 99 |
| K. C. R. & L. Do pf. | 14,061,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 76½ | 77½ |
| Do 5s, '44 | 1,750,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 94 | 97 |
| Do 2d 5s, '44 | 9,543,080 | .. | .. | ..... | 25 | 25 |
| Do 2d 6s, '44 | 9,407,500 | 1¼ | .. | Mar 1, 15 | 51 | 53 |
| K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 94 | 96¾ |
| Do 2d 6s, '44 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 94 | 95¼ |
| Knoxv. T. 5s | 823,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 95 | 96¼ |
| K. C. Home Tel. 5s, '23 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 94 | 95½ |
| L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33 | 1,920,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 102 | 104 |
| Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20 | 800,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 91 | 92 |
| L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39 | 4,587,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 98 | .. |
| Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25 | 1,850,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | 99 |
| Md. El. Ry. 5s, '31 | 4,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 104 | .. |
| Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s | 1,123,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 98 | 98¾ |
| Mich. Ry. 1st in. 6s, '19 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 98 | 99½ |
| Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s | 356,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101 | 101½ |
| Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s | 321,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 104 |
| Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925 | 3,575,000 | 3 | S | J. & D. | 94½ | 97 |
| Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946 | 1,805,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 97 | 99 |
| Do pf. | 852,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 89½ | 92 |
| Musk. Gas & El. 1st & ref. 5s, '26 | 1,043,300 | 1¾ | Q | Ma. 15,16 | 85 | 91 |
| N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s, '46 | 1,438,500 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 85 | 90 |
| Nashv. R. & Lt. pf. | 3,300,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jun 15,16 | 85 | 90 |
| Do con. 5s, '53 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 95 | 98 |
| Do ref. 5s, '58 | 4,054,000 | 1¼ | Q | July 1, 16 | 74 | 76 |
| Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30 | 3,310,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 103 |
| N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48 | 6,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 84 | 87 |
| | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 104½ | 105½ |
| | | | | | 78½ | 79½ |

### STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation July 22, 1916. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932 | 10,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | July, 1916 | 102 | 102½ |
| Do pf. 6s, '32 | 8,226,000 | 3 | S | A. & O. | 107 | 108½ |
| No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24 | 1,291,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99½ | .. |
| Do 5s, '28 | 2,998,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101½ | .. |
| Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36 | 6,132,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 85 | 87 |
| Norf. Ry. & L. 5s, '49 | 2,771,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 96 | 96½ |
| N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31 | 4,556,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 83 | 86 |
| N. O. L. & P. Do pf. | 4,585,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| N. St. Power Do pf. | 2,400,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 80 | 85 |
| N.T. Tr. 5s, '33 | 8,386,700 | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 16 | 87½ | 88 |
| N. Y. West'r | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 96¼ |
| LGM 4s, 2004 | 10,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 100 | 101¼ |
| Okl. Ry. 5s, '41 | 2,835,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 80 | 81 |
| O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28 | 9,619,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 91 | 93½ |
| O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28 | 1,869,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 98 |
| Ont. Power | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. |
| O.E. Ry. 5s, '33 | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95 | 98 |
| Ozark P. & W | 1,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 75 | 86 |
| Pac. G. & E. New pf. | 32,986,800 | ¼ | .. | Jul 15, 15 | 45½ | 47 |
| Paterson Ry. 5s, '44 | 10,000,000 | 1½ | Q | May 15,16 | 58½ | 59¼ |
| Penn. W. & P. | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 102 | 103 |
| Penn. W. & P. 5s, 1940 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 77 | 78 |
| Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23 | 8,505,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 91 | 91¾ |
| Pontiac Light 5s, '54 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 101 |
| Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30 | 200,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929 | 8,523,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 91 | 92½ |
| Do cn. 5s, '36 | 1,700,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 104½ | 106 |
| P. G. El. 5s, '57 | 5,029,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101¼ | 101¾ |
| Pub. S. cts. of N. J. | 7,923,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 101¼ |
| Rep. R. & L. Do pf. | 20,047,770 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 104 | 105 |
| Riversido Tr. 5s, '60 | 6,206,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 38¾ | 39¼ |
| Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y. | 5,191,400 | 1½ | Q | Jul 15, 16 | 74 | 74½ |
| Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38 | 1,118,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 92 | .. |
| Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46 | 9,401,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101½ | 101¾ |
| St. J. (Mo.) R., L. & P. 5s, '37 | 650,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 96 | 98 |
| Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20 | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 70 | 78 |
| Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34 | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 97½ | 99 |
| S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22 | 715,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | .. |
| S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '35, '39 | 1,350,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 95 | 98 |
| Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23 | 856,000 | 3 | S | J. & D. | 97½ | 100 |
| Scran. E. 5s, '37 | 1,583,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96¼ | 98¼ |
| Scran. Ry. ($50) | 4,437,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102½ | 103½ |
| Do pf. ($50) | 2,060,200 | .. | .. | ..... | 60 | .. |
| Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32 | 1,500,000 | 1½ | S | J. & J. | 62½ | 70 |
| Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29 | 1,100,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98½ | 100 |
| Seattle L't'ng 5s, '24 | 6,388,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 96 | 97½ |
| 2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '74 | 4,525,500 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 93 | 96½ |
| Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st 5s, '49 | 3,140,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 90 | 93½ |
| So. Cal. Ed. | 6,500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 88½ | 92 |
| Do pf. | 10,400,000 | 1½ | Q | May 15,16 | 92½ | 94½ |
| Do gen. 5s, '39 | 4,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jul 15, 16 | 60 | 65 |
| S.W.P. & L. pf | 13,360,000 | 1¾ | S | J. & J. | 96 | .. |
| So. Pwr. 5s, '30 | 1,940,000 | 1¾ | S | Jun 1, 16 | 97½ | 100 |
| Splitdorf El. (Newark) | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 100½ | 101½ |
| Do pf. | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 75 | .. |
| Spfd. (O.) L., H. & P. 5s, '29 | 719,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 90 | 100 |
| Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33 | 481,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 92 | 94 |
| Stan. G. & E. ($50) | 9,343,150 | .. | .. | ..... | 15¼ | 15½ |
| Do pf. ($50) | 11,784,950 | 1 | Q | Jun 15,16 | 39¼ | 39½ |
| Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31 | 1,800,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 83 | 86 |
| Sup. W. L. & P. Do pf. | 200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 75 | 86 |
| Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54 | 500,000 | 1 | Q | J. A. O. | 80 | 90 |
| Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51 | 6,913,490 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 86 | 88 |
| Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100 | 102 |
| Tenn. R., L. & P. | 837,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 98 | 102 |
| Do pf. | 18,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 10 | 11 |
| Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37 | 10,250,000 | 1½ | .. | Jun 1, 14 | 49 | 50 |
| U. E. L. & P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29 | 2,166,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 90 | 93 |
| Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49 | 4,428,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 93 | 94½ |
| U. L. & Rys. 1st pf. | 18,617,500 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 83 | 83⅜ |
| Un. R. & El. (Balt.) | 6,869,568 | .. | .. | ..... | 50 | 51½ |
| Do 4s, 1949 | 9,481,400 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 16 | 74½ | 75½ |
| Do inc 4s, '49 | 26,134,000 | 2 | S | M. & S. | 26 | 27 |
| Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41 | 13,976,000 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 61 | 62 |
| Wash. R. & E. 1st 5s, '51 | 2,268,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 91 | 95 |
| Wash. G. L. & P. 5s, '36 | 6,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jun 1, 16 | 80 | 85 |
| Do cn. 4s, '51 | 8,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | Jun 1, 16 | 80½ | 81½ |
| Wash. G. L. & P. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y. | 11,643,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 82 | 82½ |
| Wash., B. & Ann. 5s, '41 | 5,070,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 84 | 85 |
| Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s, '51 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 105 | 106¼ |
| Western Pwr | 14,670,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 18½ | 20 |
| Do 6% cm. pf | 7,040,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 57 | 60 |
| W. St. G. & E. Do pf. | 9,503,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 35 | 40 |
| Wheeling Tr. 1st cn. 5s, '31 | 2,125,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 16 | 87½ | 92 |
| Wis. Ed'n Co | 215,000 sh | 1.75 | S | Jun 1, 16 | 46 | 48 |
| Do db. 6s, '24 | 6,500,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 96 | 98 |

†Also 2¼% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

### TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astor Trust | $1,250,000 | 4 | Q | May 1, 16 | 445 | 450 |
| Bankers' Tr. | 10,000,000 | 5 | Q | July 1, 16 | 452 | 455 |
| Brooklyn | 1,500,000 | 6 | Q | July 1, 16 | 525 | .. |
| Central | 3,000,000 | $60‡ | Q | July 1, 16 | 747 | 753 |
| Equitable Tr. | 3,000,000 | 6 | Q | Jun 30,16 | 453 | 455 |
| Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25) | 1,000,000 | 12½ | Q | May 1, 16 | 1425 | 1460 |
| Fidelity | 1,000,000 | 13 | S | J. & J. | 200 | 206 |
| Fulton | 500,000 | 7 | S | July 3, 16 | 275 | 290 |
| Guaranty | 20,000,000 | 25 | S | Jun 30,16 | 417 | 420 |
| Hudson | 500,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 16 | 148 | .. |
| Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co. | 4,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | May 1, 16 | 630 | 645 |
| Lincoln | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 16 | 130 | 135 |
| Manufact'rs. | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Sep 30,07 | 107 | .. |
| Metropolitan. | 2,000,000 | 6 | Q | July 1, 16 | 145 | .. |
| New York | 3,000,000 | 8 | S | Jun 30,16 | 424 | 430 |
| N.Y.L.I. & T. | 1,000,000 | 25 | S | Jun 30,16 | 600 | 610 |
| People's Tr. | 1,000,000 | 1 | M | July 1, 16 | 970 | 995 |
| Title G. & T. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | Jun 30,16 | 285 | 295 |
| Union | 3,000,000 | 15 | Q | Jun 30,16 | 378 | 385 |

‡Including 1% extra.
In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 28, making a total of 15%.

### NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk'r St & F'y | $900,000 | ¾ | S | J. & J. | 18 | 23 |
| Do 1st 4s, '50 | 700,000 | 4 | S | J. & J. | 60 | 70 |
| B'way & 7th Av | 2,100,000 | 2½ | Q | Jul 15, 16 | 160 | 170 |
| B'f'n C. R. ($10) | 12,000,000 | 2 | Q | Jul 15, 16 | 18¼ | 19 |
| Ch. & 10th St | 650,000 | 2 | Q | J. A. J. O | 115 | 125 |
| 8th Av. R. R. | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | J. A. J. O | 290 | 325 |
| 42d St & G. St | 748,000 | 4½ | Q | F. M. A. N | 235 | 260 |
| Ninth Av. | 800,000 | 2 | .. | ..... | 140 | 150 |
| 2d Av. stock | 1,862,000 | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 3 |
| 2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48 | 5,631,000 | 2½ | .. | Feb 1, 08 | 4½ | 6 |
| 6th Av. stock | 2,000,000 | 14 | Q | F. M. A. N | 110 | 117 |

‡Including 1% extra. §Also 10% extra.

### GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auburn Gas 1st 5s | $300,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 100 |
| Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '31 | 375,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 98 | 100 |
| C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '30 | 3,400,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & J. | 105 | 106 |
| Do 4½s, '54 | 6,100,000 | 2¼ | S | A. & O. | 92½ | 93½ |
| C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36 | 971,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101½ | 102½ |
| Do 5s, '48 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 96½ | 98 |
| Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 103 |
| Do deb. 5s, '30 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 90 | 95 |
| Day. Gas 5s | 1,300,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 97½ | 99 |
| Den. G. & E. gen. 5s | 5,889,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 97 | 99 |
| Ess. & H. G. Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 133 | 135 |
| Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20 | 500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98½ | 100 |
| Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49 | 961,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 98½ | 100 |
| Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49 | 10,500,000 | 4 | S | J. & D. | 131 | 133 |
| Jack., Gas 1st 5s, '45 | 10,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 103 | 103¾ |
| Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20 | 350,000 | 4 | S | J. & D. | 98 | 100 |
| Kan. Nat. G. Do 1st 6s, '16 | 400,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99½ | 100 |
| Do 2d 6s, '18 | 12,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 90 | 95 |
| Kings Co. Ltg. 1st 5s, tax ex | 1,800,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 50 | 60 |
| N. Am. 5s, '48 | 2,428,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 92½ | 95 |
| Newark Gas 5s, '48 | 10,635,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 102 |
| N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34 | 6,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 104½ | 105½ |
| Okla. G. & E. 5s, '20 | 840,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 94 | 96½ |
| Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31 | 2,563,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | 99 |
| Port. G. & C. 5s, '40 | 550,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 102 | 103 |
| Rochester G. & Elec. Tr. 1st 5s, '30 | 5,667,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 97½ |
| Scr. G. 1st 5s, '23 | 12,892,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 99 | 99¼ |
| Do deb. 5s | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102½ | 103½ |
| S'b'k Wat. 5s | 4,490,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103 |
| Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1949 | ..... | .. | .. | A. & O. | 102½ | 103½ |
| Wash. G. ($20) | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100½ | 102½ |
| Wash. G. (O.) 5s, '60 | 2,900,000 | 6 | Q | May 1, 16 | 75 | 76 |
| Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55 | 3,457,500 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 105½ | 106¾ |
| | 3,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102½ | 103½ |

### INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Surety | $5,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jun 30,16 | 156 | 160 |
| Bd. & M'g. Gu. | 5,000,000 | 4 | Q | May 15,16 | 272 | 274 |
| City of N. Y. |

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINTON, July 23.—Showers continued general throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, with heavy rainfall in scattered localities. Flood warnings have again been issued for the rivers of South Carolina. There was no other precipitation of consequence throughout the country. Temperatures somewhat below the seasonal average continue in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, and it is somewhat cooler in the northwest but elsewhere temperatures are high, ranging from 90 to 108 degrees, the latter in the valley of California. Thunder showers will continue Monday and Tuesday in portions of the Carolinas and Florida and on Monday in Georgia and Alabama, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. Temperature changes will not be of consequence.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate south; Middle Atlantic, moderate, mostly south; South Atlantic, moderate, mostly southeast; East Gulf, moderate south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern, Western Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern New York, Northern New England—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

North Carolina—Local thunder showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1915. | 1916. | | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 63 | 72 | 4 P. M. | 68 | 78 |
| 6 A. M. | 63 | 71 | 6 P. M. | 65 | 78 |
| 9 A. M. | 69 | 71 | 9 P. M. | 64 | 72 |
| 12 M. | 75 | 76 | 11 P. M. | 64 | 71 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 12:10 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 100 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 12:40—304 Bleecker St.; D. Sullivan | Slight |
| 6:20—163 Amsterdam Av.; L. Horlas | Slight |
| P. M. | |
| 2:20—45 Rose St.; Ferris Bros. | Slight |
| 7:25—144 St. and 7 Av.; N. Machat | Slight |
| 8:20—1,318 Brook Av.; Jos. Samuels | Slight |
| 10:20—110 W. 72d St.; Wade & McGrath | Slight |
| 10:45—At 32 St. and 6 Av.; E. G. Van Ripper, (auto) | Slight |

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.


**$4,000 on Easy Terms**
AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
**ENGLISH VILLA**
Near the Water. High in Hills.
EXTENSIVE GROUNDS. $00 ft. Elev. 49 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sta.

**$36.40 MONTHLY**
after the $4,000 is paid, pays insurance, taxes, interest and water rate.
A beautiful all-year home near the water. Best of boating, fishing and bathing. House has eleven rooms, three bathrooms: Craftsman interior, two open fireplaces, every convenience. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Schools, churches, Country Club. Golf near by. Full information from
**R. F. BARNES**
170 Broadway (Tel. 1521—Cort.)

AT ACTUAL COST, NEW HOUSE
COLONIAL TYPE, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; GARAGE; EXTENSIVE PLOT; 2 FRONTAGES; RESTRICTED PARK; OCEAN BOULEVARD; marine view; near Atlantic Highland boats; beach; nominal sum; insured title. Photo, particulars. NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 B'way, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

The NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY announces that the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY has been merged with it, and that the name is now
**New York Title and Mortgage Company**
DIRECTORS:
Albert B. Boardman, Edward M. Burghard, William F. Clare, Lewis L. Clarke, John D. Crimmins, James R. Deering, Lawrence H. Elliman, Charles V. Fornes, William E. Harmon, Duncan G. Harris, Harry A. Kahler, Frederick T. Kelsey, George T. Mortimer, Charles J. Obermayer, Morgan J. O'Brien, James A. O'Gorman, Harold T. White, William R. Willcox, George Zabriskie.
135 Broadway, Manhattan, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
Phone 6580 Cortlandt. Phone 7100 Main.
Examines Titles to Real Estate
Lends Money on Bonds and Mortgages
Guarantees Payment of Principal and Interest of Bonds and Mortgages

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**HUNTINGTON**
$35 Lots
EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

**CHICKEN FARM.**
**$150 Cash Will Start You.**
Balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house, 6 rooms, range, and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city, few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Estate, 243 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA.

**FOR SALE.**
**Philadelphia Business Property.**
Very best central location, within two blocks of P. R. R. Terminal.
LOT 46 x 176 TO REAR STREET.
Suitable for moving picture theatre or hotel. An unusual bargain.
J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut & 13th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.


## U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against ninety 6-gallon, cans tomato pulp, Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906,) upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 34, Statute L 768 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at which the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 21st, 1916.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

# REAL ESTATE

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price, $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, Box C 84 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

House, 7 rooms; bath, gas, electric fixtures; large garden plot, good soil for vegetables, fruit, poultry; $50 cash will cover all needed repairs on house; will sell to responsible party for $150 cash, balance like rent in small monthly payments; property is just suited for small family desirous of living away from the congested section of the city, where they can enjoy real country life and raise enough vegetables, fruit, and poultry for home use and still be within thirty minutes of their work in New York or Brooklyn. Owner, Box 812 Times Downtown.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large verandas, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned country home; improvements; 7 rooms; large outbuilding; of were, garden, trees, fruit; 30 minutes out; price, $2,500; some cash and $20 monthly buys it. R. Ex., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 8-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready for work in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

NEW COLONIAL HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent, $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $50 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGES for sale. Address T. W., Box 177 Times Downtown.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home markets; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; no vacancies; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $55,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

Long Branch, N. J.—We are offering desirable homes for people of moderate means at prices from $1,000 to $3,000, on the installment plan; send for list. New Jersey Mortgage Co., Long Branch, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

**Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.**

For Sale—ARROWHEAD COTTAGE, Harbor View Beach; 7 rooms and bath; lot 40x170; actual water front; sea wall, beach; beautiful views of Sound and islands; just completed. A charming seaside home, $5,000.
F. H. Gleason, So. Norwalk, Conn.

**Real Estate Wanted.**

Apartment house on lease for term of years; A-1 reference; security. F. Fritz, care Roehr, 301 E. 49th St.

## To Let for Business

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

OFFICE AND PART OF OFFICE TO SUBLET; DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SHOWROOM PURPOSES. 320 5TH AV., ROOM 1,103, CORNER 32D ST.

Two furnished bungalows, with baths, located on lake shore, yet for rent. E. D. Huffman & Sons, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Broadway corner store, extra large; will divide. George W. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

**Brooklyn.**

DENTIST.—Three front rooms to let, 1,612 Broadway, corner Macon; all improvements; 15-year establishment; rent reasonable; long lease. Erdtmann, premises; telephone.

**Wanted for Business Purposes.**

One or two rooms, suitable for physician's laboratory, between 40th and 60th Sts., east or west side. Address E. B., Times Harlem.

# AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

White (1916) landaulet, 30, town car. Pierce-Arrow (1915) touring, 38 H. P. Oldsmobile (1915) runabout, 18 h. p., like new. All makes of touring cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

BRISCOE, 1916, five-passenger touring; accessories, extra tubes; purchased June; $500; suitable terms; rental considered. G 248 Times Downtown.

Simplex, perfect, 7-passenger and roadster; bargain; trade for smaller car considered. 1,874 Broadway.

WINTON.—1915 Winton Touring Car, cost $3,500; will sacrifice. Phone Westchester 661.

PACKARD 1916 twin six touring car; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Cadillac, late 1914 seven-passenger; perfect condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Citrin, 960 Intervale.

Packard "4-48" 1915 touring, 7 passenger; $1,700. W. C. Reynolds, 129 West 37th.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour, careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3916.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates, month, year. EGIDE AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

**Automobiles For Rent.**

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Recent models, splendidly equipped, owners drive in livery; rates reasonable. Circle 1294.

Packard "six," new touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

**Automobiles Wanted.**

Wanted—Packard limousine or landaulet car; state year, condition, price. B 202 Times Annex.

**Automobile Instruction.**

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

# APARTMENTS TO LET

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

31st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 60th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served. $1,000 to $1,500.
Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

234-238 West 21st St. — 5, 6, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

92d St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms, $65-$75 per month. Apply Supt. on premises.

123-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof, Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.
2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Apartments for rent, west side. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 70th St.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 Fifth Av. } APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—East Side.**

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10-50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

**Furnished—West Side.**

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60. UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Apartment near Broadway.—Cool, well furnished; elevator; two bedrooms, 206 West 106th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

**BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIMON JAFFE and BARNET RACHMIL, copartners, doing business as JAFFE & RACHMIL, Alleged Bankrupts.—Order for service by publication.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Clayton J. Hoermance, verified the 18th day of July, 1916, that a petition was filed in this court on the 12th day of September, 1914, praying that the above-named Simon Jaffe and Barnet Rachmil be adjudged bankrupts, and that a subpoena directed to the said Simon Jaffe, one of the alleged bankrupts, was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this jurisdiction so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, and it appearing that the said alleged bankrupt is now within the Dominion of Canada, and that he is not within the jurisdiction of this court, it is, on motion of Rosenthal & Heermance, attorneys for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered, That the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 11th day of August, 1916, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 12th day of September, 1914, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of July, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last-known place of business, No. 56 East 18th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1916.
LEARNED HAND, D. J.

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Dated New York, July 20th, 1916.
LEARNED HAND, D. J.

**SUMMONSES.**

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—FREDERICK C. CALLEN, Plaintiff, against CHARLES W. RUSE, otherwise known as CHARLES W. RUSH, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 19, 1916.
WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Charles W. Ruse, otherwise known as Charles W. Rush:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Peter A. Hendrick, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of July, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1916, the original complaint having been filed in said Clerk's Office on the 24th day of June, 1916. WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

# FURNISHED ROOMS

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

19TH, 234 EAST.—Large room, luxurious bath; private house; one, two gentlemen.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

**West Side.**

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming accommodations, perfect ventilation; en suite, single; electricity, shower baths; references.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; telephone; quiet, refined; references required.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy room, nicely furnished, running water; also clean, comfortable hall rooms, $3, $5.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large room, couple; medium room; running water, showers, elevator. Sewell.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, airy room, private bath, kitchenette, suitable for two, $7; clean, comfortable hall room, $2.

68 WEST 68TH ST.
Large rooms, private bath; other rooms.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms; suite, private baths; Summer rates; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well-furnished, cool; Summer rates; for gentleman; reference.

72D, 268 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath, kitchenette; other large, small rooms.

73D ST., 242 AND 255 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; special Summer rate; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlors with private baths; ideal location; very reasonable.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity. $4-$10.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; other rooms; conveniences; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, four windows; private house; Summer rates.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds; single room; conveniences; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large front room, dressing room, all conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean, well furnished rooms; references. Telephone 8676 Schuyler.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room; board optional.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Refined people will find newly furnished rooms, adjoining bath.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

**West Side.**

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; single room; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; private bath, electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; reasonable rent; references.

83D, 68 WEST.—Room, single, en suite; parlor floor; kitchenette, private bath.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; others; moderate price; splendid location.

85TH, 154 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new furniture; $3, $4, $5; adjoining bath; telephone; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; board optional; private house.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificently furnished large rooms; bath; phone; private house; modern.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with, without private baths; reasonable.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large front rooms; piano; $5, $4.50; skylight, running water, $1.50; telephone.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two cheery, cool rooms, en suite, single; private bath.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences, elevator apartment, private family. Schmidt.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; comfortable; baths.

102D, 210 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentlemen. Inquire elevator.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, adjoining bath; gentleman. Rogers.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive suite, front; running water; elevator; refined. Apt. 6 D.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large front room; running water; baths; private family. 2896 Morningside.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; reference.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—Single and double rooms; men only. Apply Apartment 1E.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location, 2B.

150TH, 600 WEST.—Very pleasant room; elevator. Apartment 67.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A HOME; one desiring first-class conditions in a ten-room apartment; family three adults. Phone Apartment 20, 3903 Morningside.

LOWER 5TH AV.—Large room; open fire; steam heat; bath; lavatory; private family; references. G 40 Times.

RENT LARGE ROOM, apartment, near Broadway; use of home. Tel. 6238 Audubon.

WEST END AV, 569 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 549, (86th St.)—Large and small rooms, $4, $5, $7; gentlemen.

# BOARDERS WANTED

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, near 39th St.—Teacher's residence; rooms, $5 to $9; board, $8.50 to $12. Phone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

**West Side.**

117TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive double or single room; homelike surroundings; unexcelled table; telephone.

187TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; elegantly furnished; excellent board; electricity, telephone.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; electric light; baths; plentiful table. Bryant 3916.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent coard; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Scrupulously clean south rooms, baths; Summer terms; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class rooms with board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST—Desirable rooms; private baths, references, table guests, Summer rates.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 131 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; also studio; fine table; reasonable.

73D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, furnished, cool room; unexcelled table; Summer rates; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room, with or without board; private bath; cool; Summer rates.

76TH, 9 WEST.—Large, modern rooms, suitable two; excellent board; reasonable. Guttman.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, front, cool room; reasonable; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select Pension, double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; phone.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Cool, large rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; Summer prices.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool large and small rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Finest rooms, best table, electric fan, lights; Jewish; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bath, meals; those accustomed best home living.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms, baths; finest table; parlor dining.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity; telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive; Summer rates.

100TH ST., 253 WEST. — Cool, attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; Summer rates.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Quarters for one, two gentlemen, with or without private bath; accommodations, surroundings and service unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large, airy room, beautiful private bathroom; single rooms; excellent cuisine; table boarders accommodated.

COMFORTABLE year-round private home; healthful, park-like locality; cool, quiet; 24 min. Grand Central; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (corner 115th.)—Near beautiful Morningside Park. The Columbia; cool, pleasant rooms; excellent meals; $8 up; social surroundings. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (77th.)—Large suite, medium-sized room; Christian family; home cooking.

THE HOME OF WELL-TO-DO.
73d, 142 West.—Where people of refinement will find exquisite rooms, single, double en suite; private baths; most excellent French cooking.

THE NORWOOD,
7TH AV., (174 West 126th.)—Room and board, special rates; baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful front room; refined Jewish family; exceptional surroundings; board optional.

WEST END AV., 606, (94th.)—Two large, cool rooms and bath; large closets; singly or en suite; board optional; references.

WEST END AV., 315, (74th.)—Beautiful cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suites; board reasonable; table board.

**Brooklyn.**

PIERREPONT ST, 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 3159-W.

# COUNTRY BOARD

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Staten Island.**

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

**Westchester County.**

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn.—Room and board in a most attractive private place. 234 Main St., White Plains.

**Long Island.**

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
108 Beach 66th St. Gaston Av. Station. On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

**New Jersey.**

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Irvington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shade Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

**Connecticut.**

In the Real Country, at Sign of the Two Pines.—Can accommodate a few boarders for August and September. Modern, conveniences; no children. Address Mrs. A. C. Whiteurst, New Canaan, Conn.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

**New Hampshire.**

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage, fishing, boating, bathing, enchanting country, large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

## Summer Homes

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*
To Let—Furnished.

LONG BEACH.
FOR RENT.
New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 5 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

**BANKRUPTCY SALES.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL FEINMAN, trading as the CAPITOL WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 24th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 127 West 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' silk and cotton waists, silks, satins, machinery, safe, desks, fixtures, etc.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Assignee.
SAMUEL S. BRELLIN, Attorney for Assignee and Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.
ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

**BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 22,013.

Notice is given that CHARLES S. ALLEN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

# BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

MANUFACTURING CONTRACTOR WITH YOUR MAT

**Your Health and Your Valuables**

BOARDS of Health may be very effective in protecting the public from disease—but that doesn't stop you from having your own physician. Neither should an efficient Police Department stop you from having an individual safe deposit box for your valuables, at

**The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company**
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870



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17 Black Degrees and a copping. For those who demands the best.

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New York, N. Y.

PC4238



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*Cool Straw Hats Reduced*

*Panama Clearance*
Genuine So' American
$2.90 & $3.50

All styles
Worth $5 to $7
Panamas Renovated
Sennits, Mackinaws, Splits & Milans
Reduced 1/3 to 1/2
95c, were $1.49
$1.25, were $1.90 and $2.40
$1.90, were $2.90 and $3.90



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Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
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FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

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SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.


# FEWER FATAL CASES ON PARALYSIS ROLLS

## Number of Deaths Drops to 23, as Compared with the 39 Reported Saturday.

## 115 MORE ILL IN NEW YORK

### Exodus from City Continues and Many Nearby Towns Tighten Quarantine Regulations.

**Day's Record of the Disease in City.**

| Borough. | Deaths. | New Cases. |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 14 | 58 |
| Manhattan | 3 | 28 |
| Bronx | 2 | 5 |
| Queens | 2 | 18 |
| Richmond | 2 | 6 |
| Totals | 23 | 115 |
| Total of cases to date | | 2,859 |
| Total of deaths to date | | 278 |

Another decided decline in the number of new cases of infantile paralysis in Brooklyn was recorded in the report made public yesterday by the Department of Health, there having been only fifty-eight new cases in the borough during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, against eighty-two in the preceding twenty-four hours. This decline tended further to confirm the belief of Health Department officials that the outbreak was yielding to the forces against it in Brooklyn.

In Manhattan yesterday there were reported twenty-eight new cases, against twenty-three for the day before, the figures thus maintaining the high Manhattan average of the last week and confirming the authorities in their further belief that the outbreak in this borough was still of uncertain strength.

But, although Health Commissioner Emerson has regretted that the daily average of new cases in Manhattan has not shown the mean decrease noted in Brooklyn, he said yesterday that some encouragement must be found in the fact that the new cases in Manhattan since the beginning of the outbreak had never jumped sharply in number, as they had done in Brooklyn more than a week ago.

**Deaths Greatly Reduced.**

Reports from the other boroughs yesterday maintained the averages of the last few days, there being eighteen new cases in Queens, against seventeen for the day before; six in Richmond, against eight on Saturday, and five in the Bronx on each day. The total number of new cases in all the boroughs was 115, against 135 on Saturday.

The deaths yesterday in the entire city were twenty-three, which was a reduction of sixteen from the high record of thirty-nine on Saturday. By boroughs, the day's deaths were: In Brooklyn, fourteen; in Manhattan, three, and two each in Queens, Richmond and the Bronx.

Although Dr. Emerson considered the day's figures practically complete, he admitted that they probably did not include all of the new cases and deaths, because citizens and private physicians were not as active in seeking and giving medical attention on Saturday as on other week days.

The Commissioner, at the same time, cleared up the uncertainty in the minds of many regarding what cases the daily reports included at "new cases."

Every day, he said, many suspected cases of poliomyelitis are reported to the Department of Health, and a department diagnostician investigates each one of these reports. If he finds a genuine case of poliomyelitis, he so reports it, and it is included in the next day's statement of new cases. If the diagnostician, however, does not find a true case of the disease, it is not included in the next day's statement.

**Few Cases Escape Detection.**

Also, nonparalytic or abortive cases, as well as the easily recognizable paralytic cases, are included in the daily statements, so that, so far as public inspectors and private physicians can cover the city, each day's reports include all of the true infantile paralysis cases since the last report, and no others.

Dr. Emerson said that at present, with the physicians active and the diagnosticians skilled by experience, he did not think many cases of poliomyelitis were missed.

Concerning criticism by some persons that the daily reports contained not fewer but more than the actual number of true cases of the disease, Dr. Emerson said the records showed that mistakes by diagnosticians were comparatively rare. Of the first 300 cases received at Kingston Avenue Hospital as true cases, he said, only seven later proved to be something other than poliomyelitis.

He considered this a good average for the diagnosticians, he said, especially as in the beginning of the outbreak, when these 300 cases went to the hospital, the diagnosticians had had nothing like the experience which now guided them. Their record for mistakes at present, he said, was lower than seven out of 300.

Persons continued yesterday to apply for and receive health certificates from the Department of Health and the United States Public Health Service, and continued to leave the city.

A majority succeeded in reaching their destinations, but some were turned back by local health officers.

**6,072 Certificates Issued.**

The Department of Health reported yesterday that it had issued a total of 6,072 certificates in the twenty-four hours preceding the publication of the report, distributed among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 2,184; Brooklyn, 2,176; Bronx, 664; Queens, 1,039; Richmond, 45. Only twenty applicants for certificates were refused.

Scenes in railroad and steamboat terminals of the city yesterday were indicative of the numbers going away and of the numbers returning against their will. Outgoing trains and boats carried large numbers, and so did incoming cars and vessels, though the crowd in no place at any time of the day was such as to constitute a jam. It was substantially above normal at all times, however.

Few persons were prevented from leaving the city, although at the Cortlandt Street ferry physicians of the United States Public Health Service stopped a man, wife, and child because the child upon examination was found to possess symptoms indicating, though not establishing, poliomyelitis. The man had purchased railway and Pullman tickets to Atlantic City, but instead of using them took his child to a hospital.

**Fewer Motorists in Jersey.**

Because the pleasures of motoring along the Hudson Boulevard and other New Jersey highways had been curtailed by the activity of county policemen in stopping travelers, not more than half the usual number of automobiles were out yesterday. The interurban trolley cars also carried only about half the normal number of passengers. Officers stationed at the borders of Hudson, Essex, and Bergen Counties stopped all automobiles and cars carrying children and denied passage to those not possessing authoritative health certificates.

Lackawanna Railroad ticket sellers in Hoboken yesterday notified purchasers that the health officials of Boonton, Kingsland, Lyndhurst, Paterson, and Mountain Lakes had advised them that no passengers from New York would be permitted to enter those places. Also, conductors on the Lackawanna's Buffalo Express, which stops at Scranton, Penn., were instructed to take the names and destination addresses of all persons holding tickets to Scranton, and to forward this information to the Health Officer of Scranton.

The strict quarantine established at Hoboken recently was maintained yesterday, many children not possessing health certificates being turned back at the Hoboken stations of the Hudson tube, railroads, and ferries.

**Couple Evicted from Home.**

It was also learned yesterday that at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night Health Officer Stack of Hoboken had aroused a New York man and his wife, who were sleeping in their new home, and had compelled them to leave the city immediately. He took this action, it was said, because the man had applied to Dr Stack for entrance into the city earlier in the day and had been denied. In the evening a policeman had detected a van moving furniture into the man's new home, and had reported the matter to the Health Officer.

Because so many resort places outside of the State and city were closed to excursionists from New York yesterday the crowds at the city beaches—Coney Island, Brighton, Far Rockaway, Staten Island, and the others—were greater than usual, even for a July Sunday.

Boats leaving the Battery for Far Rockaway and Staten Island were all filled to capacity, many children with their parents being among the excursionists. The boats leaving for trips up the Hudson carried more than their average Sunday passengers, but every person who boarded one of them was told that the local authorities of many towns along the river had prohibited the landing of any one.

Government boats leaving for Governors, Bedloe's, and Ellis Islands yesterday refused to accept children for transportation.

Health Commissioner Emerson and Deputy Health Commissioner Billings spent most of yesterday in "field work" in Brooklyn, and reported that they found sanitary and other conditions thoroughly satisfactory.

**Average Age of Victims Higher.**

Dr. Emerson said that as the outbreak continued "a slight advance in the age incidence" had been noted. This, he explained, meant that a few more children of more than 5 years of age were being attacked by poliomyelitis than at the beginning of the outbreak.

When told that some citizens of the Bronx had criticised the Department of Health for sending Brooklyn and Manhattan cases to Lebanon and St. Francis Hospitals in the Bronx, Dr. Emerson said:

"I have heard no such criticism at all, and wish to take this opportunity for thanking the officials and citizens of the Bronx for their splendid assistance to the city in accepting a few cases from other boroughs and in general co-operation. Concerning the cases I can say that the sending of them into the Bronx does not cause the slightest danger to the residents of the borough."

Dr. Emerson added that there were 1,375 cases of infantile paralysis in the hospitals; 862 in the Department of Health institutions; 180 in other city hospitals; 271 in private hospitals, and 62 on Swinburne Island. The Commissioner also reported that 667 hospital beds were immediately available, and called attention to the fact that the beds in the Government hospital on Ellis Island had been excluded from the list because the department did not consider the use of them practicable under the terms specified by Congress in resolving to open the Ellis Island Hospital to the city.

**Dr. Doty to Report Today.**

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, who is in charge of the administration of the work of following contact cases, for which provision was made in a donation of $50,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation, said yesterday that he and his corps of assistants had achieved some highly satisfactory results, both in assisting in the fight against poliomyelitis and in acquiring valuable scientific information. He could not, however, give the details of the work, he said, to the public before filing a report with the committee appointed to supervise the disbursement of the Rockefeller fund.

Mayor Mitchel is the lay and Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute is the medical head of this committee, and Dr. Doty expects to make today a verbal report to Dr. Flexner, who arrived from Maine last night. The committee, he said, might make a public announcement of the work today or tomorrow. In the conference with Dr. Flexner Dr. Doty said he would ask for a larger staff of doctors and nurses, as his work had been extended beyond original estimates.

Dr. Charles F. Pabst of 396 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, a Coroner's physician of the borough, added yesterday to the advice to mothers concerning preventive measures.

"One of the chief things needed to protect a child from poliomyelitis," said Dr. Pabst, "is sleep, because the disease attacks the nerve tissues, and only sleep will repair worn nerve tissues. But children have difficulty in sleeping well in hot tenement rooms. I can suggest, however, an inexpensive expedient that, in my opinion, will make healthful sleep possible to any child.

**Alcohol Baths Suggested.**

"It is this: The mother of a child should purchase a quantity of grain alcohol. She can get this from the city dispensaries at cost—about 35 cents a pint—or from drug stores for about 50 cents a pint. She should pour half a cupful of the alcohol over an equal quantity of cracked ice in a small bowl, and then bathe the child in the solution.

"Such a bath will do three things: It will cool the child's body; it will act as a general tonic and disinfectant; and it will remove waste material from the body. As a result, the child will go to sleep naturally soon after the bath and probably sleep soundly all night."

Many clergymen throughout the city yesterday referred to infantile paralysis from their pulpits, chiefly reading instructions to the public prepared by the Department of Health and urging the members of their congregation to take all precautions, without becoming unnecessarily alarmed.

The clinics arranged by the Health Department for Kingston Avenue, Willard Parker, Mount Sinai, Babies, Bellevue and other hospitals, at which any physician will be enabled to see every form of poliomyelitis, will begin today. Dr. Emerson believes that, through these clinics, physicians will learn many facts which will aid them in treatment and diagnosis of the disease.

## NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

### Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses for the new cases of poliomyelitis and deaths in the city were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Marvin Slagney, 30 Pike St.
Survey Klein, 105 Goerck St.
John Kelly, 2,506 Amsterdam Av.
Mazero Miserall, 203 Division St.
William Busof, 802 Ninth Av.
Peter Holzer, 304 E. 66th St.
Dora Gilroman, 523 W. 133d St.
Mary Kufis, 285 Audubon Av.
Helen Whitney, 403 W. 49th St.
Lillian Wolf, 21 Clinton St.
Mary Schmukler, 105 Monroe St.
Yetta Packard, 206 Madison St.
Penny Murich, 101 Hester St.
Pearl Kuker, 60 Rutgers St.
John Krzyezincka, 620 E. 16th St.
Edward Matten, 630 E. 17th St.
Mary Goodelandis, 259 Avenue B.
Simon Leiser, 275 W. 144th St.
Rebecca Kaufman, 131 W. 142d St.
Leo Langer, 111 E. 7th St.
Mike Vingenso, 54 Oliver St.
Olive Cartwright, 159 W. 68th St.
Rose Schwartz, 189 Henry St.
Sam Lichterman, 110 Madison St.
Claus Brogl, 243 Clinton St.
Benjamin Schneider, 79 E. Lewis St.
Edwin Hoffman, 243 E. 123d St.
Bernard Brady, 1,718 Third Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

William Pellelano, 145 Thompson St.
Mary Puccella, 101 Park St.
James Ritter, Rahway, N. J. Died in Presbyterian Hospital.

NEW CASES—THE BRONX.

Sadie Fiegnan, 1,415 Fulton Av.
Susie Cuno, 2,189 Washington Av.
Sarah Smith, 1,378 Webster Av.
Lillian Goodman, 795 E. 161st St.
Dorothy Glausrock, 935 E. 163d St.

DEATHS—THE BRONX.

Marian Brodsky 2,236 Eighth Av. Died in Riverside Hosp.
Sadie Siegman, 1,415 Fulton Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

—— McGuigan, 97 Berry St.
—— Barker, 320 Loring St.
Mary De Gaetano, 226 Meeker Av.
Margaret Lee, 163 Meserole Av.
—— Pellisano, 204 Meserole St.
Arthur Gaito, 93 Roebling St.
William Hogan, 20 Hope St.
Eldar Roniros, 105 Stagg St.
—— Cavallaro, 16 Vandervoort Place.
John Martoysch, 181 So. 1st St.
Sally Weiner, 228 So. 1st St.
Henry Grumb, 230 So. 1st St.
Christine Kamman, 308A Bainbridge St.
Georgia Grewata, 117 Central Av.
Margaret Conroy, 21 Floyd St.
Florence Brady, 145 Floyd St.
William Uhler, 548 Gates Av.
Morris Kruger, 190 Grove St.
—— Seidengahl, 16 Hamburg Av.
Grace Burditte, 591 Kosciusko St.
Edward Muldoon, 606 Kosciusko St.
Marian Muldoon, 606 Kosciusko St.
Sally Pikleney, 238 Linden St.
Menia Mestina, 349 Linden St.
Brazzia Valenti, 350 Melrose St.
Peitrina Carvoma, 38 Nostrand Av.
Pepipito Lucci, 163 Stone Av.
—— Simonwitz, 1,800 Pitkin Av.
Mary Spellce, 369 Sackman St.
—— O——, 460 Vermont St.
Sarah Rosenblatt, 410 Christopher St.
Viola Toamma, 147 Bay 14th St.
Nathan Schatenfield, 8,807 19th Av.
Helen Elstad, 718 40th St.
Eliz. Anderson, 220 53d St.
Katherine Bround, 441 51st St.
Gerard Harrison, 1,825 73d St.
Harry Wein, 1,952 Coney Island Av.
Benj. Wein, 1,952 Coney Island Av.
Eugene Barrier, 7 Locust Av., Coney Island.
Benjamin Manly, 24 Neck Road.
Joseph Peters, 3,306 Surf Av.
Joe Hamley, 625 E. 14th St.
Angelo Rebogliati, 2,721 W. 17th St.
—— Succise, 3,039 W. 23d St.
Oliver Nelson, 166 E. 32d St.
—— Rosenberg, 1,527 42d St.
Helen Seifert, 1,672 43d St.
Lawrence Pezar, 1,440 50th St.
Patrick Short, 272 Court St.
Ethel Heron, 330 Court St.
Thomas Whitman, 23 Cumberland St.
Harold Gilk, 90 Downing St.
Alma Young, 111 Fort Green Place.
Louis Marciano, 143 Hudson Av.
Joseph Traino, 279 Hudson Av.
Howard Jenkins, 45 Ryerson St.
Edward Sangelson, 88 18th St.
Katherine Farley, 284 16th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Katherine Brandt, 444 51st St.
William Thornley, 951 70th St.
William Wendell, 35 Central Av.
James Glencarelli, 7 Mercein St.
Arthur Gallower, 3 Roebling St.
Solvey Erickson, 65 4th Place.
Gaspere Pellegeino, 204 Meserole St.
Benjamin Manly, 24 Neck Road.
Francesco Carovona, 38 Nostrand Av.
Pietro Fucci, 163 Stone Av.
Arnaldo Testa, 940 Bedford Av.
Sydney Miller, 217 Vernon Av.
Veronica Mikolonis, 61 South 2d St.
Vincenzo Fusco, 759 Myrtle Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Vera Prentis, 204 Van Alst Av., L. I. City.
Olga Zimany, 32 50th St., Corona.
Fred Bloat, 651 North Villa St., Richmond Hill.
Jack Grander, 1,236 Manor Av., Ozone Park.
Mildred Hennessy, 136 Guyan Place, Ozone Park.
Warren Hendrickson, 68 Leggett Av., Union Court.
—— Van, 41 Carlton St., Rockaway Beach.
John Stapleton, 87 Lawrence St., Flushing.
James Reilly, 148 Linden Av., Flushing.
Joseph Coakley, 66 Prospect St., Flushing.
Charlie King, 109 Congress Av., Flushing.
Eugene Allen, 2d Av., College Point.
Angelina Pelligro, 125 Smart Av., Flushing.
Margaret Rohn, 21 Ferguson St., Corona.
Julia Harvey, 142 46th St., Corona.
Catherine Dolan, 13 Creek St., Maspeth.
Joseph Saitta, 1,821 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Edwin Breslin, 91 E. Jackson Av., Corona.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Julia Hardy, 102 46th St., Corona.
Angelina Pellegro, 125 Smart St., Corona.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Mortimer Einzinger, 131 Herberton Av., Port Richmond.
Stasia Perkowsky, 101 Nicholas Av., Port Richmond.
Margaret Powers, 935 Castelton Av., West New Brighton.
Charles Stoke, 1,428 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
Thomas A. Christenson, 15 Ann St., Port Richmond.
Louis Meyer, 229 Winant St., Port Richmond.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Thomas Christenson, 15 Ann St., Port Richmond.
Stanislawa Waszak, 95 Jersey St., New Brighton.

Dr. Emerson was encouraged yesterday because the addresses of new cases showed, in a general way, that the outbreak continued to be confined to the originally infected districts.

## NEW CASES NEAR THE CITY.

### Suburban Towns Increase Rigidity of Quarantine Against New York.

Reports from out of town yesterday recorded a further advance of infantile paralysis and an extension of quarantine measures against New York.

According to a dispatch from Beacon, N. Y., the outbreak there has become "serious," in the opinion of the health authorities, and drastic measures have been taken to check it.

Suffolk County, on Long Island, for a number of days free from new cases, yesterday reported three—two in Huntington and one in Sayville. The child ill in the latter village was the 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Malone of Brooklyn, who moved to Sayville for the Summer on July 10.

Three new cases of the disease were reported in Jersey City yesterday, and all were transferred to the Isolation Hospital at Laurel Hill.

Chatham, N. J., yesterday joined the towns enforcing quarantine against New York. To insure that no one enters the village who might be a carrier of poliomyelitis twenty women members of the Home and School Association will today begin guard duty at all trolley and railroad stations.

## NEW CASTELLANE EVIDENCE

### Count Boni Asserts Anna Gould Expected to Get Divorce.

ROME, July 23.—On behalf of Count Boni de Castellane, his attorney, in the suit before the Holy See for the annulment of his marriage with Anna Gould, has presented to the Pope new evidence which, according to the attorney, will prove that Miss Gould married Count de Castellane with the intention of divorcing him if later she became dissatisfied with the marriage bond. This, according to canonical law, is sufficient to annul a Catholic marriage, the attorney says.

As matrimonial cases before the Holy See can always be resumed if fresh facts are brought forward, the Pope has decided to submit the case in its new aspects to the same commission of Cardinals that examined into it previously and decided against the annulment. The commission comprises Cardinals de Lai, Bisleti, and Van Rossum.


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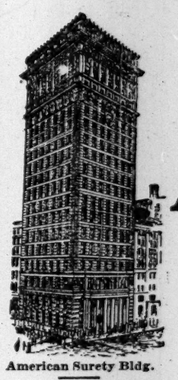

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## Looking Ahead

Less and less during the past score of years have political conditions unsettled business.

Time out of mind it was a tradition that every fourth year was to be a lean year in business by reason of the presidential campaign. This is no longer so, and with the exception of a single instance, when the silver question was an issue, recent presidential campaigns have not affected business either one way or another, except as they may have accentuated conditions when they were bad, and emphasized them when they were good.

For the benefit of its mercantile customers, the Harriman National Bank would like to have appointed the bi-partisan tariff commission, and other things accomplished which really have direct influence on business, but it advises its customers that in its opinion we are in the period of the seven fat years following the seven lean, and every advantage should be taken of the present economic condition to build substantially for the future.

The foundation stone of a successful business is a sound banking relation, and this is what the Harriman National Bank offers the community. We do not insist that we can always improve a merchant's or an individual's banking relations, but we do insist that in a preponderating number of cases his relations may be improved, even with the bank with which he is doing business.

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Complete equipment